The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2575. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SLAVERY CONFLICT.

THE FUNERAL OF COOK.

Five Ministers Participating in the Services—No Indorsement of Cook's Acts—Crowds Awaiting in the Rain—Exhibition of the Remains—Cook's Last Letters.

STAMPEDE OF SOUTHERN STUDENTS.

Additional Traits of Southern Feeling.

In spite of the incessant rain, yesterday morning, several hundred persons attended, at the residence of SAMUEL L. HARRIS, Esq., in Williamsburgh, the funeral of Capt. JOHN E. COOK, recently executed at Charlestown, Va.

A large police force prevented the overcrowding of the house, but so anxious were the hundreds in the street (including many ladies) to view the remains, that they stood in the storm until the services indoors were concluded.

About one hundred and fifty persons were admitted to the dwelling, including the relatives of the deceased, Gov. WILLARD and Attorney-General VOORHIES, of Indiana, Judge CULVER, of Brooklyn, who adjourned his Court for the occasion; Hon. C. W. FISHER, T. W. and S. A. FIELDS, the officiating clergymen, Rev. Dr. CALDICOTT, of the South Baptist Church, Rev. W. H. JOHNSTON, City missionary, Rev. C. T. MALLORY, Methodist, Rev. WM. GOODELL, Rev. S. S. JOCELYN, Congregationalist, and a number of well-known and respected citizens.

At 10 o'clock the relatives of the deceased left the residence of Mr. ROBERT CROWLEY, in South Tenth-street, and proceeded to the scene of the funeral.

Rev. Mr. CALDICOTT commenced the services at 10½ o'clock. He said: We will now enter upon this solemn service, for we are assembled to day to bury the dead. We are here to pay the last rites of burial for the dead, and to administer sympathy and religious consolation to the living. We are here to-day neither to justify nor condemn the act for which the deceased died, neither to justify nor condemn the sentence by which he died. We are here to-day for a higher and holier purpose than that; we are here not to add a single drop to the seething cauldron of political agitation, but we are here to pour the oil of consolation into bleeding and suffering hearts. Let us then to-day lay aside every thought—let us look at this death in the light of our holy religion. Let us listen to the oracles of God, that we may know the voice of Revelation.

The reverend gentleman here read a number of passages of Scripture of consolation to the afflicted, and recommending a trust in Divine Providence in the hour of trial. He continued as follows:

As I stated in introducing the oracles of God, we are here to-day to minister consolation and instruction to sympathizing friends. In services like this we shall gather consolation from two sources—from the past life of the deceased, and from the professions and promises of Jehovah in the Gospel. We gather consolation, if possible, from both; if not from the living experience of the deceased, yet we do from the compassion and mercy of our God. But, when we look back upon the life of the departed, is there no light? Is there no evidence, no proof, that he was the child of God? We think the evidence is abundant. There are lights in the human character that, under the influence of peace, go out one by one, till the last is extinguished, and that last light is the love of father, and mother and friends. These lights were never extinguished in the life of the deceased. Although of a peculiar mind and of strong impulses, and led sometimes by those impulses to leave home and friends, his heart was always there. If he had, as he supposed, a higher and holier object in view than staying at home, his sense of duty impelled him to pursue that object unto its attainment. It has been incorrectly reported that he was a willful and disobedient child. That mourning father who sits there testifies "it was not so: JOHN was a loving, affectionate son." We will trust his testimony to-day rather than idle reports. It is true, he left his home, but he never forgot his home. It is true, he left his friends, but he never ceased to love them, or yearn for their society. He never lost his respect and love for the Christian religion. He never forgot his prayers; he never forgot the sound of the Sabbath bell; he never ceased to love the Sabbath School or the blessings of religious instruction for the young. He never denied his Saviour or ceased to believe in the efficacy of His atoning blood. If he made any mistake in his life—for it was the controlling passion of his life that brought him to his death—it was that he thought he was pitying those over whom Christ wept; he thought he was laboring for the good of Christ's oppressed ones. We are not here to settle the question of right or wrong; that can be done elsewhere. We are simply here to state facts, and from those facts to draw that consolation that may sustain these mourning, bleeding hearts to-day. And then, even though we have to take a sterner view of the act by which he died—as a guilty act, is there no hope? Must his memory be consigned to infamy because he was wrong? Oh you who would cast reproach upon that memory, think of the Saviour's saying to the Pharisees, "He that is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone." Think of the Saviour's love of the dying malefactor, "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." And then listen while I read the last words of the deceased to his friends. They are not penned under nervous excitement, every line and stroke is as plain as though he was sitting in bowers of peace with the prospect of a long life before him.

COOK'S LAST LETTER TO HIS WIFE.

CHARLESTOWN JAIL, Dec. 16, 1859.

MY DEAR WIFE AND CHILD:—For the last time I take my pen to address you. For the last time to speak to you through the tongue of the absent. I am about to leave you and this world forever. But do not give way to your grief. Look with the eyes of hope beyond the vale of life, and see the dawning of that brighter morrow that shall know no clouds or shadows in its sunny sky—that shall know no sunset. To that eternal day I trust, beloved, I am going now. For me there waits no far-off or uncertain future. I am only going from my camp on earth to a home in heaven; from the dark clouds of sin and grief, to the clear blue skies, the flowing fountains and the eternal joys of that better and brighter land, whose only entrance is through the vale of death—whose only gateway is the tomb.

Oh, yes! think that I am only going home; going to meet my Saviour and my God; going to meet my comrades, and wait and watch for you. Each hour that passes, every tolling bell, proclaims this world is not our home. We are but pilgrims here, journeying to our Father's house. Some have a long and weary road to wander; shadowed o'er with doubts and fears, they often tire and faint upon life's roadside; yet, still all-wearied they must move along. Some make a more rapid journey, and complete their pilgrimage in the bright morn of life; they know no weariness upon their journey, no ills or cares of toil-worn age. I and my comrades here are among that number. Our pilgrimage is nearly ended; we can almost see our homes. A few more hours and we shall be there.

True, it is hard for me to leave my loving partner and my little one, lingering on the rugged road on which life's storms are bursting. But cheer up my beloved ones; those storms will soon be over; through their last lingering shadows you will see the promised rainbow. It will whisper of a happy land where all storms are over. Will you not strive to meet me in that clime of unending sunshine? Oh! yes, I know you will; that you will also try to lead our child along that path of glory; that you will claim for him an entrance to that celestial city whose maker and builder is God. Teach him the way of truth and virtue. Tell him for what and how his father left him, ere his infant lips could lisp my name. Pray for yourself and for him. Remember that there is no golden gateway to the realms of pleasure here, but there is one for the redeemed in the land that lies starward. There I hope we may meet when you have completed your pilgrimage on the road of life. Years will pass on and your journey will soon be ended. Live so that when from the verge of life you look back you may feel no vain regrets, no bitter anguish for misspent years. Look to God in all your troubles; cast yourself on Him when your heart is dark with the night of sorrow and heavy with the weight of woe. He will shed over you the bright sunshine of his love, and take away the burden from your heart. * * *

And now farewell. May that all-wise and eternal God, who governs all things, be with you to guide and protect you through life, and bring us together in eternal joy beyond the grave. Farewell, fond partner of my heart and soul. Farewell, dear babe of our love. A last, long farewell, till we meet in Heaven.

I remain, in life and death, your devoted husband,
JOHN E. COOK.

One other letter he would read, that showed that in the hour of death Cook did not forget his friends:

MY DEAR SISTER AND BROTHER: Accept the last wishes and prayers of your brother for the earthly and eternal welfare of you and yours. May you live in peace and joy through life; and when these scenes are over, may we meet in Heaven. Kiss my wife and child for me, and receive these hasty lines for them and yourselves—the last earthly adieu of your brother. Farewell.

P. S.—Give my love to Mr. STEARNS and family; —— also and family; Mr. F. SCOLES and family; T. and B. JOHNSTON and family; and the families of your (Mr. CROWLEY'S) brothers also. Give them all my last farewell, as well as to all other friends of mine in New-York and vicinity. J. E. COOK.

The reverend gentleman continued: "We have, besides these letters, the testimony of friends who visited him, who heard his conversation and his expressions of confidence in Christ—Christ, his foundation; Christ, his trust; Christ, his only hope. He looked to Him for the pardon of all his sins. Saith the Scriptures: 'He that repenteth and believeth on Me, shall never die!' His body may cease to live, his organic functions may not act, but his spirit shall ascend to God, who gave it, and sit forever with the Lord. Such you see, were his hopes, and who shall dare to say to-day, that those hopes are not realized. Were he a malefactor, as some may say—yet God's thoughts, my dear mourning friends, are not as our thoughts. He judgeth not as man judgeth. Crimes that are regarded dark and deep among men are not so regarded by God; while, though we may pass lightly over unbelief in God, God himself may mark the sin as among the more damning. We may esteem it a trifle. If the deceased was mistaken in what he did, we think his mistakes leaned to virtue's side. Who shall charge him with selfishness? Who shall say he did so for profit? Who shall say that he was actuated by political ambition? None can charge him with these. His whole soul was full of benevolence, and it was with the hope of relieving the oppressed that he endangered and forfeited his life. If that be sin in the sight of God, you have this consolation, that Christ came into the world to save sinners. With these facts, we bid you to-day to look upon the inanimate not as a transgressor. Think not of him as degraded and discarded of men; think of him as beloved of God: as a young being passed from all the trials and strife of this world to enter into that heaven that he so beautifully describes in this last letter of his life.

Bereaved wife, you are called upon to bear a yoke, and part with the loved object of your affection, of your hope, but remember that you have the prayers of God's people; thousands and tens of thousands remember you at the Throne of Grace. Christ has a heart to pity you. Go and cast your care upon Him, and He will sustain you and turn your darkness into day.

You, bereaved brother and father, we rejoice that you and your companion have enjoyed the power of God's grace, and felt its influence; that your training of this boy has been a Christian one, and though his death has been such as none would choose, forget the manner of his death in the consciousness that He who judges all things—not by our judgment—regards not that. Do not feel that your son has lived in vain, for he has lived to accept the blessing of salvation, and has reason to expect immortal life.

And you, sisters of the deceased, how your hearts yearn! how they bleed! What shall we say to you? Turn your hearts to Christ, who sympathizes with the afflicted. Go to Him with all your sorrows, and He will sustain you and make His grace equal to your day of trial."

In conclusion, the speaker said: May we learn, to-day, lessons of profit—that if we would do good, we have to do it amid conflict, and danger, and death. But, shall we cease from doing right when we know what the right is, because we are exposed to the loss of life? "He that would save his life shall lose it; but he that is willing to lose his life for my sake shall find it." "What profiteth it a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? or what shall a man take in exchange for his soul?"

After the singing of a hymn and prayer, those in the house were afforded an opportunity of viewing the remains, which, from the process of embalming, had assumed a more natural appearance. The features looked somewhat fuller than those of the photograph which was placed on the coffin.

The doors were then opened, and the hundreds who had patiently stood in the drenching rain, were admitted, passing through the hall and out of the basement in continuous line, for nearly an hour. The mournful procession then wended its way to the Cypress Hills Cemetery, where the remains were interred in a lot belonging to Mr. ROBERT CROWLEY. The following were the names of the pall-bearers:

Ed. Howard, John Fellows,
Saml. L. Harris, J. L. Bennett,
H. W. Lockwood, Jacob Berry,
A. V. Dyer, Lorenzo Vickerson,
Angelo Newton, Robert C. Ives,
John Evans.

NOTE FROM REV. MR. PORTER.

NEW-YORK, No. 103 FULTON-STREET,
Monday, Dec. 19, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the Consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church of Williamsburgh granted to Mr. ROBERT CROWLEY the use of their Church edifice for the funeral of his brother-in-law COOK, they entertained and made no opposition to having the remains brought there. It was the explicit purpose and avowed intention of the Consistory to secure to friends in their own communion the usual Christian hospitalities which occasions of sorrow demand. When, however, it became evident, as they were obliged to see, that in consequence of the excited state of the public mind, and the wide publicity that was to be given to the time and place of the funeral, an unmanageable throng would be collected, and that instead of a funeral for the comfort of friends, the occasion would probably be turned into an *ovation* in honor of the act and memory of COOK, the Consistory felt that however sincere their grief for an afflicted family, they could not, with any justification of principle, sanction an arrangement which might trench upon that sacred privacy of religious sorrow which ordinary funeral assemblies respect. The above states the truth of the case. I do not undertake now to argue whether the Consistory acted wisely or unwisely—of that the public will judge, I am very sure, however, that discarding all considerations of loss or gain, the Consistory were sincerely desirous to do everything in their power to meet the wishes of Mr. CROWLEY consistent with their sense of *Christian* duty.

Yours respectfully, ELBERT S. PORTER.

A CARD IN REPLY FROM MR. R. CROWLEY.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I need not say how painful it is, under the circumstances, to be compelled to notice in this public manner anything which may appear in the Press concerning my unfortunate deceased relative, JOHN E. COOK, but justice to myself, and to all his other relatives, requires me to notice a statement which has been made in regard to the arrangements for his funeral and burial services. It is untrue that either I or any of his relatives or kindred desired that any effort should be made in the funeral services to make an ovation to the memory of JOHN E. COOK.

After I became satisfied that all efforts which had been made by his counsel and his friends would fail to spare him from death, I parted from my brother-in-law, Gov. WILLARD, at Washington,—I to come to New-York to prepare for the funeral services, he to go to Charlestown and make arrangements for the transportation of the body to New-York. Where the body was to be buried, neither I nor Gov. WILLARD knew. That was a question to be decided by the deceased himself. No man can believe for one moment, when he reviews the circumstances which attended his trial, the defence made by his counsel, in the presence of myself and Gov. WILLARD, that either he or I desired any display at the funeral. I and my wife were members of the Reformed Dutch Church, Fourth-street, Williamsburgh. *I* was also a member of the Consistory. I had the highest assurance which I could receive from man, that my brother-in-law believed in God and hoped for salvation through the sacrifice that Christ had made. Thus believing, I thought it but right and proper that he should receive a Christian burial, in accordance with the forms and usages of the church of which I and his sister were members. I made the application first to the pastor, Rev. ELBERT S. PORTER. He assured me that the funeral services should take place in the church, and signified to me what gentlemen he desired to assist him. Relying upon his word, I published notices fixing the time and place for the funeral. Afterwards, I was waited upon by two gentlemen—members of the Consistory—and requested to attend a meeting of that body. I went, in obedience to the invitation, and was informed by them that the services could not be performed in the ordinary way—that the body of my brother-in-law could not be taken into the Church, there to be seen by his kindred and friends. Various reasons were assigned for this action. One was that there would be danger in the damage which might be done to the property of the Church. I assured them that I would be responsible for every pecuniary loss. Another was the great excitement which would be created, and there was fear of violence. I told them that I would provide ample police force to secure peace and order. After all this, they denied to me the right to have the service in the church. Feeling deeply attached to the church, I made no arrangements for the funeral until a member of the Consistory, who was absent at the first meeting, called at my house, and said that he thought all things could be arranged, and that he regretted the hasty action of the Consistory. I, therefore, believing that it would be to the dishonor of a Christian Church to deny any man a Christian burial who died declaring his faith in the Christian religion, made no final arrangements for the funeral until after the meeting of the Consistory on Sabbath afternoon.

The house which I am building for my future residence not being completed, many sympathizing friends kindly tendered me the use of their dwellings. I accepted the one offered by Mr. SAMUEL L. HARRIS. The funeral services were there performed, and those who supposed that the remains of my unfortunate young relation would not be treated with respect by the citizens, I suppose are satisfied, from the events which there transpired. To those friends and acquaintances who have sympathized with me in this calamity, and the public generally, for the decent regard which was to-day shown for the *proper observance of Christian duties*, I return my fervent thanks.

R. CROWLEY, No. 63 South Tenth-street.

UNION MEETINGS.

The following resolutions adopted at the meeting on Monday night, at the Academy of Music, were accidentally omitted in our report of yesterday:

Resolved, That in the present "crisis" the true "way to meet it" is, for the friends of the Constitution and the Union throughout all the land to convene Union meetings, and to form Union organizations, in the spirit and tone that called this meeting and have inspired its proceedings.

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements be authorized to correspond with such Union organizations as may be formed, and to take such measures as they may deem proper for the promulgation and maintenance of the principles of this meeting.

SOUTHERN MEDICAL STUDENTS QUITTING PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

As previously announced, the students of the various medical colleges in this city assembled *en masse* in the Assembly Buildings, this morning, at 9 o'clock, and organized by selecting a Mr. LEE as President, a Vice-President, and a number of Secretaries, whose names we are unable to give, as the reporters of the Press were excluded. We, however, succeeded in gaining admission, and while in the hall were compelled to keep *incog.*

After the organization, a resolution was passed, extending an invitation to Drs. LUCKETT and MAGUIRE to be present during the meeting and express their sentiments. A Committee was appointed for that purpose. They retired, and in a few minutes returned, accompanied by the above-named gentlemen.

Dr. LUCKETT, being called upon, arose and made a few remarks, which he preceded by reading a number of telegraphic dispatches and letters he had in his possession. They are as follows: A telegraphic dispatch from Governor WISE, stating that the citizens of Richmond would receive with open arms the students, who had determined on leaving the colleges in this city to matriculate in their colleges. One from the President of the Baltimore Railroad Company, tendering free passage to all those who desired to go South. One, informing the students that they would be received at Richmond with military honors. Two dispatches, stating that two drafts of $500 each would be forwarded for the purpose of defraying incidental expenses. Also, letters from the faculties of the colleges in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, setting forth that they would be welcomed to the colleges in a handsome manner.

A series of resolutions were passed, returning thanks to Gov. WISE, the President of the Baltimore Railroad Company, and the faculties above-named, for favors which they had bestowed.

Dr. MAGUIRE briefly addressed the meeting, hoping that perfect order would be observed during the proceedings.

A list of those who had determined on leaving the Colleges in this city, to patronize the Southern Institutions, was read. It contained some three or four hundred names. A large number were added.

Dr. MAGUIRE made a motion that they leave in a body to-morrow night, at 10 o'clock, in a special train, from the Baltimore depot, which was agreed to. The same gentleman hoped that the Students, on leaving the city, would conduct themselves as Southern men, in an orderly and quiet manner.

A Committee was appointed to inform the Railroad Company of their determination. After which the meeting adjourned.

The proceedings were conducted throughout with great decorum and propriety. We observed no exhibition of violent feeling.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.

Fall of a Warehouse on Broad-street—Two Persons Killed, and Several Others Injured.

The wholesale grocery and commission store of Messrs. KENT, LOWBER & Co., of Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-street, in consequence of being too heavily stored with flour and other merchandise, gave way last evening, and falling, buried several persons in the ruins. Two persons, JOHN STEWARD, a policeman of the First Precinct, and WM. J. ELY, Weigher, of the firm of W. J. ELY & SON, No. 54 New-street, were killed, and three others were injured.

Shortly after 6 o'clock, Sergeant SNODGRASS, of the First Ward, who had just entered the lower part of Broad-street, was startled by a loud and sudden crash, as of a falling mass. Hastening in the apparent direction, he found that the entire rear end of stores Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-street, running through to New-street, had fallen in ruins. He at once summoned several officers, who examined the front portion of the building, the floors of which were still supported by three iron columns, and appeared to be secure. They entered the place, passed up the stairs and inspected the interior to discover if the building was likely to take fire. The Sergeant was accompanied by his officers and by several persons who had been attracted to the spot by the crash. The fire which remained in the office stove was extinguished, and the exploring party left the building. The door was closed, and Officer STEWARD directed to guard it. By this time, the fire alarm had brought No. 20 Engine Company and Hose Co. No. 18 to the spot. The Sergeant then learning from the porter that there was a stove in the rear, entered the adjoining store in order to examine that portion of the building. He had scarcely ascended to the first story when the front portion of the stores fell with a terrific crash. The interval between the first and second shock was about half an hour. At the instant of the falling of the front, five policemen were upon the sidewalk directly beneath it; several of the members of Engine Co. No. 20 had also gathered about the place, and half a dozen persons were passing by.

Among the latter, Mr. ELY and his son were walking arm in arm on their way to the South Ferry, to cross to their home in Brooklyn. The son, being on the outside, sprang under the engine which stood near him, and was thus protected from the falling rubbish. His father was struck by one of the descending masses, knocked down and buried several feet beneath it.

The body was recovered shortly after 9 o'clock, and was carried to the First Ward Station-house. The head and lower part of the limbs were the only portions distinguishable as the remains of the human form; all else was crushed in the most frightful manner. Mr. ELY was about 60 years of age, and has a family grown up.

Officer STEWARD, who stood at the door, had the whole lower part of his body and legs crushed, so that when he was extricated, his bowels protruded, his thighs and legs also being shockingly lacerated. When removed to No. 51, opposite, he was perfectly conscious, and requested the Sergeant to send for his wife, desiring, as he said, to see her before he died. Mr. STEWARD was carried to the City Hospital, and in a short time his wife and children came to take farewell of the dying man. He remained fully conscious, and strove in every way to console them. The interview was such as to move every one to tears. The wounded man soon sank from loss of blood, and expired at 9 o'clock. Mr. STEWARD leaves three children, two daughters, (one an infant,) and a son. He was about 35 years of age, blameless in private life, and an exemplary and efficient officer.

Mr. SLADE DAVIES, an *attaché* of the *Sun* newspaper, who visited the spot to collect information, was struck on the head and body by the bricks, and seriously bruised. He was carried to the same store-where Mr. H. H. CHILDS administered to his relief.

Mr. ANDREW WILLIAMSON, a jeweller, of No. 16 Maiden-lane, and residing at No. 87 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, was severely bruised. He was conveyed to his home by Officer FLAVAN.

Police man RYAN was slightly injured, as was also a girl named MARY CAHILL, of No. 46 Pearl-street.

A strong detachment of Police from all the lower Wards was soon on the ground, and under the direction of Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, kept the place clear, while the firemen worked industriously in removing the ruins, to get at the body of Mr. ELY, who was known to be buried beneath them.

The building contained 6,000 barrels of flour on the second and third floors, on storage, and about $30,000 worth of groceries on the first floor, the property of the firm. Fire-Marshal BAKER was present to investigate the case. The building appears to have been very imperfectly built, being one of a series which was erected in a hurried manner upon the ruins left by the great fire of 1845, and originally intended for dry goods stores. The party wall had been removed between the first and second floors, an iron girder put in, and pillars substituted, throwing both stores into one. Recently symptoms of weakness had been discovered in the centre wall, and attempts were made to strengthen it; failing in which, the agent had been notified, and a carpenter had already brought materials to the place to make the necessary repairs.

Coroners' inquests will probably be held on the bodies of the two deceased this morning.

The New-York Historical Society.

CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY—ADDRESS OF HON. GEORGE FOLSOM ON THE LIFE OF ISAAC BARRE.

The New-York Historical Society met in the Society's building on Second-avenue, last evening, to celebrate its fifty-fifth anniversary. The exercises were opened with a prayer by Rev. Dr. DE WITT. The President then introduced as the orator of the occasion, Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM. After alluding to the persons who had addressed the Society on similar occasions, Mr. FOLSOM announced as the subject of the paper he was about to read: "THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF COL. ISAAC BARRE."

Col BARRE, he said, was one of the few members of the British Parliament who opposed the taxation of America, and had it not been for the presence of Mr. JARED INGERSOLL in the House of Commons at the time of the passage of the Stamp Act, his speech in opposition to it would never have been known to us. Mr. INGERSOLL sent a report of it to America, which was published in a newspaper in New-London, Conn. Immediately a meeting was convened in Faneuil Hall, in Boston, at which addresses were drawn up by JAMES OTIS and others, and sent to ISAAC BARRE and his colleague, GEO. CONWAY. The portraits of these men were procured, and, until the old Cradle of Liberty was demolished by the British, they hung upon its walls. So many were the honors heaped upon him in America, that a book was written to enforce the claims of Col. BARRE to the authorship of the *Letters of Junius*. It appears from a letter of his to DAVID HUME, that Col. BARRE'S father went from France and settled in Dublin, where he maintained an excellent character as a Protestant and a merchant. The son entered the University in Dublin in 1740, at which time he was but 14 years of age, with the intention of studying law, but soon after joined the army, and as early as 1746 he held the rank of Ensign. After spending several years at Gibraltar and three in Scotland, he enlisted under Gen. WOLF, and joined him in the expedition against the French Colonies in America. He acted as Adjutant-General under WOLF when the Heights of Abraham were scaled, and in the memorable battle which ensued, it was in his arms Gen. WOLF expired. Here he lost one of his eyes in consequence of which he eventually became blind. In 1761 he was elected to Parliament, where he became an intimate friend of Lord SHELBURNE. JEREMY BENTHAM describes him as a man of great character and talents, who was fond of his claret and told a story very well. His maiden speech was an attack upon the Pitt Ministry, and such interest did it excite, that PITT immediately endeavored to win his support, and afterwards appointed him Commissioner for Ireland and one of the Privy Councilors. Ever afterwards Col. BARRE was a warm friend of PITT, and of his son, who so earnestly opposed all encroachments upon the rights of the colonies by the mother country. He was appointed Adjutant-General of the British forces in 1763, which, together with other emoluments, afforded him an income of £4,000 per annum. In the event of the overthrow of the Pitt Ministry he retired to private life. In 1784 Col. BARRE was returned to Parliament, soon after which time he lost his sight. He retired in 1790, and in 1802 he died. A lifelong bachelor, he received, during his last days, the attentions of female friends, among whom the Marchioness of TOWNSEND is remembered. An obituary, published in the *Gentlemen's Magazine*, states that he left property to the amount of £24,000. Two original portraits of him are extant, one painted by GILBERT STUART, the other by Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

Mr. FOLSOM'S address was listened to attentively, and after the applause which succeeded it had ceased, Prof. MCVICKAR, of Columbia College, made a few remarks antecedent to proposing a resolution proffering the thanks of the Society to Mr. FOLSOM, and requesting a copy of his address to be placed on the records. The resolution was adopted, and the Society adjourned.

ROSSITER'S PICTURES.—The sale of this interesting collection took place last evening, and was fully attended. "An Afternoon in the Country" brought $15; "Indian Wigwam," $10; "Moonlight at Sea," $10; "Mountain Sunrise," $10 50; "Charity," $21 50; "Rebecca," $16 50; "Niagara Sketch," $11; "Angels' Visit," $12; "Forget me Not," $11 50; "Comfort the Afflicted," $15 50; "Coast Moonlight," $10; "Fruit Gatherers," $13 50; "Italian Sunset," $53; "The Maiden's Reverie," $100, to Mr. COLLINS; "Pense," $36; "Lago d'Orta," $57; "Puritan Maiden," $26; "Siesta in the Woods," $17; "Moonlight through the Trees," $12; "Summer Day," $20 50; "Ruined Town," $15; "Open Country," $15; "Capuchin Convent," $26; "Maidenhood," $70; "Mother's Delight," $18 50; "Look out from the Forest," $26; "Sofa," $11; "Dorcas," $26; "Country Post-office," $150, to Mr. COLLINS; "Washington as a Farmer," $32 50; "Italy," $37 50; "Among the Posies," $49; "Listening to the Serenade," $52 50; "City Post-office," $141, to Mr. COLLINS; "St. Peters," $70; "Stroll in the Park," $26: "Study for the Patrician," $30; "Gateway to the Sacred Mount," $31; "Jessica," $70; "Washington Reading to his Family at Mount Vernon," $175; "A Hot Twilight," $40; "Joan of Arc Menaced in Prison," $105; "Isola Bella," $172 50, to C. J. BUNKER; "The Trio," $85; "Moonlight in the Wilderness," $120; "Sweet Sixteen," $71; "The First Lesson," $225, to Mr. CARTWRIGHT; "At the Opera," $90; "Coast of Italy," $125, to Mr. BUNKER; "War in the Ascendant," $75; "The Patrician," $155; "The Old Dutch Porch," $95; "Wise and Foolish Virgins," $525, to Mr. GREENLEAF; "Giorgione and Companions Going to the Ledo," $180, to Dr. PARMLY; "Primitive Life in America," $260, to Mr. DIMMICK. The three last-named took a prize at the French International Exhibition of 1855.

ANNIVERSARY OF TRINITY SCHOOL.—Trinity School, in Twenty-first-street, near Broadway, celebrated its One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary yesterday morning. Rev. Drs. BERRIAN and HAIGHT, of Trinity Church; JOHNSON, of the Theological Seminary, and MCVICKAR, together with the pupils, one hundred and fifty in number, occupied the seats in front of the chancel. After the Morning Service had been read, Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR delivered an appropriate address, chiefly historical in its character. By the bequest of Churchmen, which would in time become immensely valuable, he hoped that the school would eventually rank with the most celebrated schools of England. At the conclusion of this address, copies of the Greek Testament were distributed to the members of the two first classes, and prizes were given to the best scholars in each of the five classes. After some remarks by Rev. Dr. HIGBIE, the *Gloria in Excelsis* was sung. The audience was then dismissed with a benediction, the children singing a Christmas carol.

WEARING BORROWED PLUMES.—On Monday night a gold bracelet and cameo breast-pin were taken from the bureau drawer of Mr. DAKIN, a boarder in the Bancroft House, No. 906 Broadway. The jewelry was subsequently handed to JAMES GILDAY, the porter of the hotel, by JULIA FITZPATRICK, the chambermaid. This led to the girl's arrest on a charge of grand larceny. She admitted, before Justice QUACKENBUSH, that she had taken the jewelry to lend her friend, who was going to a party, but with no intention of stealing it. The explanation was not satisfactory, and she was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

DEATH OF A FIREMAN.—FRANCIS KANE, a member of Hose Company No. 17, was run over, on the 14th ult., as he was going to a fire in the Fifth District. As his right leg was broken in two places, he was taken to the City Hospital for surgical attention. The injuries which he sustained resulted in his decease yesterday morning. KANE was 24 years of age. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DEAF MUTES.—During the present week there is a Fair open at Mozart Hall, for the benefit of the Church at which the deaf mutes worship. As this is the only Church in the country where divine service is conducted in the Sign language, it is especially deserving of benevolent support.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Important changes in the Time-table of this road will take effect to-morrow, the 22d inst. The Evening Express train will leave Chambers-street at 4½ P. M., instead of 5, as heretofore. Changes in the local trains will be given in our next issue.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The steamship *Atlantic*, of the North Atlantic Company, Capt. R. H. PIERSON, left her pier, foot of Canal-street, yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., with a full complement of passengers for California. She connects at Panama with the steamer *Golden Gate*.

DEATH OF MR. HENRY SHELDEN.—Mr. HENRY SHELDEN, of the firm of HENRY SHELDEN & Co., of this City, died, in Philadelphia, on Sunday last, in consequence of injuries received by a fall while walking through the streets.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

BILLS AMOUNTING TO $53,986 58 FOR COPYING, PRINTING, AND PRESERVING DOCUMENTS IN THE REGISTER'S OFFICE—PROPOSED INCREASE OF JUDGES' SALARIES—STRENUOUS OPPOSITION—FEES AMOUNTING TO $2,029 61 FOR THE COUNTY CLERK—A LARGE SUM FOR THE REGISTRARS.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday, received a communication from the President of the Commissioners of Record, stating that one of the Commissioners was unwell, and as soon as he was able to be present at a meeting of the Commissioners, some action would be taken on the resolution with regard to the disposition of the records of the County Clerk's Office, passed by the Board of Supervisors.

Another communication was received from the Commissioners of Record setting forth that they had caused the records, documents, maps, and indices in the Register's Office to be copied and printed to a certain extent, and had caused other action to be taken for the preservation and convenient examination of the same, and certifying that for such work performed there is due to McSpedon & Baker $48,006 72, and to other parties $5,979 86, amounting altogether to $53,986 58.

The Board of Supervsors is required to raise by tax the amount necessary to defray these expenses.

The document was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, and it was directed that it be printed in full in the minutes.

Supervisor BELL presented a resolution, agreeably to the provisions of Chapter 374 of the Laws of 1852, increasing the salaries of each of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Judicial District, of the Superior Court, and of the Court of Common Pleas of this City, and of the Surrogate of the County from $5,000 to $6,000, to take effect from January 1, 1860.

Supervisor BLUNT would vote for no such resolution. He offered an amendment providing that he salaries of the Judges should be reduced by $1,00. 0

Supervisor KENNEDY said the salaries of the Judges could not be increased or diminished until their terms of office expired. The thing was unconstitutional; but if the salaries were increased, of course the Judges would decide that it was done according to law So far as such a decision was concerned, he spat upon it. He animadverted upon the lobbying influences which had been brought to bear in this matter, and said that it had been hinted that the Press would not censure the Board if it took the action proposed. He, however, felt certain that the papers would come out boldly against the resolution.

Supervisor LITTLE was taken entirely by surprise by this resolution. He wanted to look into it, and moved that it be laid over. This was lost, (4 to 7,) and Supervisor BLUNT'S amendment was rejected, (1 to 10.)

Supervisor BLUNT was determined to oppose this action as long as he had strength to do so, and therefore he moved that the salaries be increased by $500. This was lost. (1 to 10.)

Supervisor BLUNT then moved that the salaries be reduced by $1.

Supervisor LITTLE did not like this filibustering. He was not pleased that this subject was thus sprung upon him.

Supervisor BELL did not wish to spring the matter on anybody. He offered his resolution at the instance of leading tax-payers, who believed that good lawyers would not be Judges with such low salaries. He had conversed with Supervisor LITTLE on this subject.

Supervisor LITTLE had not intended to cast any reflection on the gentleman. He had expressed to Supervisor BELL his dissent from the views of that gentleman.

Supervisor BELL finally withdrew the resolution, with the understanding that he shoud again offer it at the next meeting.

Supervisor STEWART offered a resolution, directing that the Police force be increased to 1,400 men, including detail men.

A motion to refer it to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, was lost, (5 to 5.)

Supervisor BLUNT opposed the resolution strenuously. He saw no necessity for any increase of the force. It would involve a further annual expenditure of $120,000, and would increase the tax levy. There was something about this resolution that he did not understand. He had not been seen about it. He had made his money in smaller sums than that mentioned, and he was not willing to waste the people's money any more than his own. The old Police needed no such resolution to make provision for them. He moved that the matter be postponed,

Supervisor PURDY (the President) said he "had been seen" (laughter) by Gen. Pillsbury and Commissioner Stillman. Both urged the increase of the force.

Supervisor TWEED—Did they say anything privately? (Laughter.)

Supervisor PURDY—They asked me to see them around the corner. (Laughter.)

Supervisor KENNEDY denounced this manner of springing resolutions upon the Board, which provided for the expenditure of money.

On motion of Supervisor STEWART, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Courts and Police.

A few minutes later that Committee reported (through Supervisor STEWART) in favor of the resolution.

Supervisor BLUNT objected to the reading of the report on the ground that it was premature.

On motion of Supervisor BLUNT the Board refused to act on the report by a vote of 3 to 8. It required a three-fourths vote to defeat his motion.

A resolution offered by Mr. KENNEDY, ordering an inquiry into the propriety of directing the Committee on Annual Taxes to call on the Tax Commissioners to make an annual report of the number of buildings and vacant lots in each Assembly District, was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

The Committee on County Offices reported, in favor of paying Mr. JOHN CLANCY, the County Clerk, $2,029 61, fees for official services, out of the appropriation for County Contingencies. The report was adopted (10 to 1), Supervisor BLUNT voting in the negative.

The Committee on Annual Taxes reported in favor of paying each Registrar for five days' service, in connection with each election, at $5 per day, and each Clerk at the same rate for the same time; and in favor of allowing $25 for each election for the rent of each room occupied by the Registrars. The total amount for the expenses of Registration at the two elections would thus be $51,500. The report was signed by Messrs. VOORHIS, BRIGGS, and CONNER.

Supervisor BLUNT presented a minority report, in favor of allowing only four days' pay to the Registrars and Clerks in those Districts in which the number of votes cast was 400 or less, and in favor of paying $15 only for rent, instead of $25. The minority report was lost (3 to 8). Messrs. BLUNT, LITTLE, and KENNEDY only voting for it.

The majority report was amended so as to allow only four days' pay to the Registrars and Clerks in Districts in which there were 400 votes or less, and was adopted (9 to 2), Messrs. BLUNT and LITTLE voting against it.

After much discussion an adjournment was made to Thursday next, at 2½ P. M.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE CARRIAGE-WAY ACROSS THE PARK—AN APPROPRIATION OF $2,000 FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 P. M. yesterday, and, on motion of Alderman BRADY, reconsidered the resolution in favor of meeting every night this week except Saturday.

Alderman PECK moved that Mr. D. T. Valentine, the Clerk of the Common Council, be requested to prepare the Manual of the Common Council for 1860. It was adopted.

The Committee on Streets reported a resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to pave the carriage-way across the Park, between Beekman-street and Park-place, with trap-block, or Belgian pavement, to be done by day's work. It was laid over.

The resolution of Alderman LYNES, in favor of appropriating $2,000 for the Fire Department Fund, was taken up and adopted.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of pa

forces have quietly evacuated San Luis, and VEGA, with 1,500 troops, has occupied the place. The Liberal army, under DEGOLLADO, URAGA, GARZA, &c., amounting in all to 3,000 men, has gone in the direction of Monterey. DOBLADO and BAS are on their way to this place, *viâ* the Pacific ports, to propose another campaign.

Gen. CORONADO, the chief of the Liberal army at Tepic, was not killed in battle, but he was assassinated by his second in command, who had been furnished with $4,500 by the house of BARRON, FORBES & Co., at Tepic, to get up a pronunciamento. The assassin, desiring to get away with the money, was set upon by the troops, (who were attached to CORONADE,) and was killed. Tepic is again besieged by the Liberals.

MIRAMON is still in the interior, though the precise nature of his movements is not understood here. He has removed MARQUEZ from his command, and the latter has issued a proclamation to the State of Jalisco, and departed for the City of Mexico. But, notwithstanding the successes of MIRAMON and the Church forces, there is in the capital of the Republic greater discord and dissatisfaction than ever—in fact, a perfect reign of terror. A number of influential men are almost rotting in prison there. Gen. TAPIA has just died, from the most cruel treatment and neglect. In Jalapa, Cordova and Orizaba, robbery of houses and assassinations are beginning to prevail to a frightful extent. It is a general system of murder and plunder all round.

If the treaty with the United States is not concluded speedily, this state of affairs will continue. If it is concluded and brings them funds, the Liberals can gain the day. Mr. GOULD, an *attaché* of the English Legation, is here, and he intimates that instructions from his Government are such as admit of Mr. MATHEW, Acting Minister in Mexico, acknowledging the Juarez Government. This Mr. MATHEW will certainly do if the treaty is made.

There is an influence at work here to bring in American volunteers, but it has little effect. It is to be hoped that, for the sake of both countries, this project will meet with no encouragement. Volunteers would ruin themselves and disgrace the United States. The Mexicans would whip 5,000 volunteers; but if it were necessary to obtain military aid from the United States, 2,500 men of the regular army, brought in under treaty stipulations, would quiet the country from one end to the other.

This is the third day of the norther. The wind is still high, and the *Brooklyn*, which is anchored just below the shipping, is having a hard time of it. She rolls dreadfully. **But the *Tennessee* will get off today, and it is believed that if the weather is such as to admit of communication with the shore, the *Brooklyn* will be dispatched for New-Orleans with the treaty, signed, sealed and delivered,** about the 15th inst. It is to be hoped that the excitement attending the Harper's Ferry affair has subsided, and that Congress is prepared to give the Mexican question the attention its importance demands.

FROM THE CAPITAL OF MEXICO.

INDORSING THE CLERGY'S PAPER—INTRIGUES OF GABRIAC—ANOTHER FORCED LOAN—NEWS OF AN AMERICAN TREATY—MISCELLANEOUS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEXICO, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

The great Gabriac-Jecker speculation of indorsing the Clergy paper for $15,000,000 has been the principal topic on 'Change for the past ten days. The artful deceiver of the Mexican revenue officers and partner of all the fancy goods dealers of this capital, M. DE GABRIAC, Minister of France, has shown such an interest in the *protection* of JECKER in his loan to the Clergy, that there no longer exists a doubt but he is, at least, an equal partner in the business. In the first place it must be known that by the "bond" JECKER cannot lose. He emits the new stock, sells it over his own counter, and retains in his own hands more than sufficient to pay the interest for which he has pledged his name. One would think this sufficient protection against Mexican bad faith, but GABRIAC does not think JECKER, who is not a Frenchman, sufficiently protected, and for that reason has caused to be circulated an address to him (GABRIAC,) praying that this new stock may be admitted into the French Convention! The reader must know that the French Convention never amounted to $1,000,000, and now to not more than one-tenth of that amount, and one would think it a more honest transaction to add the remaining $1,000,000 to the new debt of $15,000,000 rather than the latter large sum to the former small one. But to act honestly does not belong to GABRIAC's Mexican policy—which, in fact, is to serve his own interests in the best way. GABRIAC, if his Government are hostile to the Liberal cause in Mexico, and in favor of the Clergy rule, and if the $15,000,000 of new stock emitted by GABRIAC and JECKER for the benefit of the Clergy can be admitted into the French Convention, the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz will be forced to pay, and not the indorser, JECKER, nor his partner, GABRIAC, nor the Clergy. The plan is a piece of daring rascality, and infamous and dishonorable as it appears for all parties concerned, it *may* be carried out. The French fleet is coming. If GABRIAC can use its commander he will, and carry out his last stupendous piece of rascality—that is, *if our Government permit him to do so.* The new debt, at a French Convention, would be worth at least sixty per cent.; and considering that it is now unsalable, except as it is wanted to pay taxes and duties, the cause of the interest taken by GABRIAC in its welfare is apparently most clear. I regret to have to say that several foreigners have signed the address to GABRIAC in favor of admitting this infamous swindling debt into the French Convention. They are, fortunately, of very small account, and are understood either to be the sycophants of GABRIAC, or the debtors of the house of JECKER, or parties paid for their signatures. In tolerating this new rascality, the capitalists of Mexico are fastening another mile-stone to their own necks. If one of these days they suffer in a way that all the world will call barbarous, they must then recollect they have sowed the wind and will be only cacthing the whirlwind.

The conducta robbery at Guadalajara by MARQUEZ continues to be the subject of much uneasiness among the interested parties in this city. MIRAMON has gone to Guadalajara, and has acted with great energy. He has denounced the robbery as unbecoming the *dignity* of the nation. (The word "dignity" is rather far-fetched for these degenerate times in Mexico.) He has ordered MARQUEZ, who had left Guadalajara with the conducta for the Pacific Coast, to return, and it appears that MARQUEZ has obeyed the order, but up to the present moment it is not known how the two pets of the clergy have got on together. MIRAMON is the pluckiest of the two, and it is likely he will disgrace MARQUEZ; but for this act the world would not think the conducta robbery has been the cause. Not a bit of it. Both MARQUEZ and MIRAMON have done worse deeds before—to wit.: the outrages at San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, Tacubaya, and other points. No, MIRAMON has not become so thin-skinned as to strain at gnats like mere robberies, but he wants to get MARQUEZ out of his way. MARQUEZ has bullied him for a long time, and the conducta robbery has afforded MIRAMON an opportunity to crush his worst enemy, and at the same time make a bit of flourish before the world as a moral character. But the business is not yet settled. If MIRAMON finds it impossible to crush MARQUEZ, he will pretend to be his friend, and the money of the public be disposed of in the most convenient manner.

At Zacatecas, Gen. WOLL has been playing the game of CORONADO and ROJOS at Tepic. On entering the place, MARQUEZ demanded the repayment of all the duties which had been paid by the foreign merchants in the preceding thirteen months .o the Constitutionalists, when the Clergy had not a soldier or civil officer within a hundred miles of Zacatecas. The foreign merchants protested, but it was no use. WOLL had the power and compelled them to pay just as much as they possibly could. From the British Consul he demanded a large sum of money, and threatened to throw that functionary in prison if he did not deliver over. These atrocious proceedings have been laid before the Clergy Government, but the only result thus far has been the promotion of WOLL to the command-in-chief of the Clergy forces. This is adding insult to injury, and must be another powerful argument in favor of the British Government withdrawing from the Clergy and recognizing the Constitutional Government; for with all the cowardice and imbecility of the chiefs of that party, they at least try to do what is right and proper.

In this City, we have another "forced loan" of one per cent. Mr. MATHEW has protested against it as an act of downright despoliation; but the Clergy, backed by the stupid opinions given by the law advisers of the United States and England, treat his protest very lightly. We thus see what comes of dealing with these people as with civilized nations. This is the third loan enforced in the year, and if it be tolerated there is no earthly reason why the Clergy may not impose a baker's dozen of the same sort in the year to come, and of two or three per cent. instead of one. Mr. MATHEW has taken the bull by the horns, and determined to stop this system of barefaced robbery. We shall see if the old fogyism of the American and English Governments will allow him over on technicalities. If he does not get the cordial support of the two Governments, there is really no use of talking! We are gone—entirely abandoned to the caprices of the clergy of Mexico, who will take special delight in ruining every foreigner in the country.

On the 13th ult. the trophies of the battle of Estancia were brought to this capital. The entrance, under the command of the Indian MEJIA, was a triumphal one. The bells were all set ringing, the women filled the balconies, and the friars and *leperos* the streets. There were some twenty cannons, a few wagons and a few prisoners. The foreign officers taken have not yet arrived. Their lives were opportunely saved by the arrival at Queretaro of the demand of Mr. MATHEW, and it is more than probable none of them will be shot, although they were under sentence of death when Mr. MATHEW's note arrived.

The affair at Tepic, by which the Clergy got hold of the place, appears to have been a conspiracy. The commander of the Constitutionalists was assassinated with many of his officers—forty odd in all.

We have news that San Luis Potosi was abandoned by DEGOLLADO on the 21st ult., and that the Clergy forces entered on the 24th.

The condition of the high-roads remains the same as ever. Robberies are of hourly occurrence. So bad have things become, that the Stage Company have given notice that they will not be able much longer to run the line between this and Vera Cruz. The only wonder is that they have stood out so long, for scarcely a day has passed in the last two years that they have not lost money. One day a lot of their horses is carried off, and another day a stage-coach, or something of less value. The suspension of the stage line between this and Vera Cruz will completely shut us in from the outside world. The only means then left will be the occasional (three times a month) mails of the American and English steamers. Really, we are coming to a sad pass, and I fear it is not the worst.

P. S.—DEC. 2.—MARQUEZ is on his way to this city *for trial*—(gammon.) We have news, or rather rumors, that excited meetings have taken place in Vera Cruz between Mr. MCLANE and the Juarez Cabinet. No results known as yet. It appears certain that Mr. MATHEW will be forced to withdraw from here very soon.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

Since my letter, three days ago, we have had no great robberies, battles, or even massacres. The Clergy were unusually impudent up to this morning, proposing to make war on the United States, send Americans out of the country, if the treaty were signed by the Constitutionalists, and do many more things equally disastrous and vexatious to the sister Republic. I will not say they were talking merely to hear themselves talk, for time has not yet elapsed to prove them dunces or cowards. The news of the signing of the McLane treaty by LERDO & Co., of the Constitutional Government, reached this late last night, and this morning the *padres* look as sour as vinegar. We have no further details that the Lerdo wing of the Juarez Cabinet signed the treaty, and that JUAREZ and his set were to retire from a field they have lost by a game of deception and the rankest cowardice. LERDO once President of Mexico, we have much to hope for.

The last Extraordinaries of the British Legation, to and from the port of Vera Cruz, were escorted by one thousand troops, thrown on the road for that purpose. This unusual attention does not come from civility alone, and hence many rumors have got afloat. The new treaty with Spain, with the dispatches of ALMONTE, came up by the Extraordinary; but the question is, what was sent off from here? Certainly, nothing from the British Legation requiring such an escort. Then it must have been something from the French Legation, and report says that something is an arrangement by which Spain becomes the ally of Mexico, and that France is to help both of them—save Cuba to the Spaniards, and Mexico to the Church of Rome.

The Conducta for the Pacific has not been heard of in the past three days. MIRAMON is attending to it. MARQUEZ has been guilty of two addresses—one to his compatriots, and the other to his soldiers. Both are feeling adieus, on the occasion of MARQUEZ's retiring to private life, and both addresses make the speaker one of the purest and best men of the country. He speaks with evident feeling, and one can almost imagine his wet eyes whilst he was preparing these addresses. The only cause for the public to mourn is that he is going to get off Scot free, instead of being provided with ball and chain, and made to work for his beloved country in a well regulated presidio for the balance of his days. WOLL still holds the post of MARQUEZ, notwithstanding his destitution has been demanded by her British Majesty's Representative in Mexico, for doing the very same as CORONADO and ROJOS did in Tepic, for which JUAREZ ordered both to trial.

The new one per cent. forced loan is being enforced against protests. The factis, the Clergy find it the easiest way to raise money, and so they plunder the foreign merchants, and why not? The law-advisers of the United States and England say these "forced loans," if merely *called* contributions, are legal and all right; but we shall see if this stupid *legal* opinion is still adhered to. Mr. MATHEW is determined to smash it, and for the sake of the remaining resources of the foreigners in Mexico, it is to be hoped he will be sustained.

The roads remain in the same insecure manner, but the Stage Company, although threatening to do so, have not yet taken off the line from here to Vera Cruz.

It seems certain the British representative will recognize the Constitutional Government now very soon. If LERDO be really at the head of affairs the thing is done, and with all the squirming and twists of the Clergy, they will have to go overboard, and the Constitutionalists, notwithstanding the cowardice of their leaders, will have to live.

THE BATTLE OF QUERETARO.

From the N. O. Picayune.

As to the cause of the defeat of the Constitutionalists at Queretaro, and who, if any, are to be blamed therefor, steps had already been taken to have the whole subject inquired into. It would appear, indeed, that the General had demanded a court-martial for himself, from which we are led to infer that the rout was directly charged upon himself and his inefficiency.

In the meantime the Commander-in-Chief renews, in most touching terms, the appeal to arms, which is repeated with the same enthusiasm throughout the country. To this appeal the State of Tamaulipas has responded by at once ordering forward the brigade of reserve, with every man that could possibly be spared from the garrisons of Tampico, Victoria and other cities.

The State of Zacatecas had also raised a new force of 2,000 men, to make head against WOLL, who was overrunning that part of the country to the great terror of the inhabitants.

As to the movements of MIRAMON, it is stated by the *Boletin* of the Federal Army, that, after the victory at Queretaro, he returned immediately to the Capital, "where a revolution threatened." This last statement, however, must be received with caution, as coming from the Constitutionalists. Unless the new movement took place before the victory at Queretaro, the statement, moreover, is improbable. The Capital would hardly rise against the President at the moment of victory.

DEGOLLADO, himself, addressed the army from San Luis Potosi, from which we infer that, after his reverses, he fell back, with his headquarters upon that city.

In the recent official report of Gen. DEGOLLADO, Commander-in-chief of the Constitutional Army of Mexico, we find the following characteristic incident:

"On the 11th, (two days before the battle of Queretaro, for which all the arrangements had been made,) I left Guanajuato for Apaseo,' whence I dispatched Col. GOMEZ FARIAS to D. MIGUEL MIRAMON, (the President and Commander-in-chief of the opposing army,) who had just arrived from Mexico, to propose to him a personal conference. The object of this conference was to see if he (the President) could not be brought to recognize the Constitutional Government, and thereby save the effusion of blood, it being clear to the minds of all, both friend and foe, that we must triumph. The conference was agreed to with right good will, and the hour and the place for the same fixed for the following day.

On the 12th I repaired accordingly, in company with Col. FARIAS, to Colera, our outermost advanced post, that of the enemy being at the Hacienda del Royo. At 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, Señor MIRAMON made his appearance, in company with D. ISIDRO DIAZ, and then and there, between Colera and El Royo, we four met and had a frank and friendly interchange of views with each other, which, if it was not accompanied by a satisfactory result, at least convinced me that MIRAMON is himself a man of noble sentiments, and that he sincerely desires the termination of a war which he confesses can only end with the triumph of liberal ideas."

This meeting of two opposing generals, in personal conference, at the eve of a great battle, and having a friendly interchange of views, is, we believe, rather characteristic of Mexican warfare. The most curious part of the affair, however, is that the conference was sought with the expressed object of inducing the opposing general to betray his army, his friends and his cause, by coming over to the Constitutional side; and in this it would appear that the Liberal general was so far successful as to bring the President to a confession of "liberal ideas." Liberal ideas, however, as he understood them, doubtless, for the next day he met the Constitutional army, and completely cut it to pieces.

Mr. Grover, on the 13th, introduced into the Legislature of Kentucky a resolution instructing the Representatives and Senators from the State, in Congress, to urge upon the treaty-making power of the Government the necessity of inserting in the treaty of 1842 a provision making the rendition of fugitives from labor equally binding upon Great Britain with that of those from justice. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

EUROPEAN

Arrival of the City of Washington.

Later Details of Intelligence.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. PETAIN, from Liverpool on the 7th, and Queenstown on the 8th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The letter and newspaper dispatches to the 7th have been anticipated at length by the *Vanderbilt*, but the telegraphic advices from Queenstown are more extended than those to the same date furnished by the *North American* at Portland.

THE GENERAL CONGRESS.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The official invitation is to be issued simultaneously by the French and Austrian Ambassadors. According to a telegram from Vienna, the courier bearer of the Austrian invitations will not arrive at Rome until the 10th inst.

The French Ambassador and *Chargé d'Affaires* of Austria communicated, yesterday, to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, at St. Petersburg, an invitation to the Congress. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF will go as First and Count KISSELEIF as Second Plenipotentiary of Russia.

VIENNA, Thursday, Dec. 7.

Count RECHBERG will proceed to Paris to be present at the opening of the Congress, but will afterwards be replaced by another Plenipotentiary. Count BUOL is also going to Paris; thence he will proceed to Rome. It is stated that Austria and France have agreed that no delegate or representatives of Central Italy, the Governments of which are not recognized by the European Courts, will be admitted to the Congress, either in official quality or with any *titre official*.

Le Nord says the exiled sovereigns, and the present chiefs of the Government of Central Italy, will plead their cause before the Congress by notes and memorials. The Tuscan *Moniteur* says that the Congress will find Italy resolved to maintain her rights. The Central Italians are better armed than they were at the end of the war, and will persevere in defending a strong Italian kingdom and a natural union, which will efface old divisions.

The *Pays*, of this evening, states that Austria and Portugal have also given their adhesion to the Congress.

A dispatch dated at Turin, Dec. 7, says:

The Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes a decree nominating M. DESAMBROIS as Minister Plenipotentiary of Sardinia to the Emperor NAPOLEON. M. DESAMBROIS left to-day for Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says Count WALEWSKI asserts that he has sent a dispatch to Turin, setting forth that the Congress is a work of conciliation, but the choice of M. CAVOUR gave umbrage to the Emperor, to the Pope, and to Austria, and, therefore, hopes he may count on the good-will of Piedmont not to send as her representative her patriotic and her just statesman, Count CAVOUR.

According to a letter from Berlin in the *Journal des Debats*, the English and French Governments are consulting together upon an arrangement of the Italian question, which will not probably satisfy Austria, but which will encounter no serious objection in Berlin or St. Petersburg.

The Electoral agitation throughout Piedmont and Lombardy at the present time is unprecedented.

At Milan, all associations and all trade-clubs have been transformed to Electoral commissions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Thursday Evening, Dec. 8.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon.

The *Globe*, of last evening, after stating that Gen. SCOTT was the bearer of instructions from the Government of the United States, with reference to San Juan, says it has reason to believe the tenor of those instructions, as communicated to Gov. DOUGLASS, was that the island should remain in a neutral position, with no exclusive occupation by either party, pending the formal and deliberate settlement of the question by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain.

The *Star* considers the Conference of Reformers, held at the Guildhall yesterday, 7th, of a satisfactory nature. Mr. BRIGHT, alluding to the Government measures of the coming session, said that whatever himself and those associated with him might wish the Cabinet to do, he did not think they could be asked to do more than carry out the intentions expressed, and if these intentions were fulfilled, he did not think then an opposition would be expedient.

No alteration has been made in the bank rate of discount. The *Swiftsure* is announced to have arrived in the Downs with 73,499 ounces of gold, valued at $294,000.

The funds to-day were firm at the late advance, although there is only a moderate amount of business doing. The principal demand to-day is for Brazilian and Indian Railway shares. Other markets quiet. British Railway Stocks very firm.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* denies that either the army or any other constituted body in France has either the desire or power in the slightest degree to force the hand of the Executive, and wage war with England against the real wish of the Emperor.

PARIS BOURSE, Thursday.

The 3 ₱ cent. *Rentes* opened this morning at 70 ex-div., being ⅛ ₱ cent. better than yesterday.

Large shipments of Irish Spirits have reached Rouen and Bordeaux this season, owing to the high price and scarcity of French alcohols for curing the vintage.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains a list of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of France at Foreign Courts. Prince Latour de Auvergne to Berlin, M. Tallyrand to Turin, M. de Gartigley to Holland, Count Mercier to the United States of America, M. de Damerut to Sweden, M. de Bunden to Denmark, Count Remo de Cominger Guiter to Portugal, Count Riere to Hesse-Darmstadt and Nassau, M. de Bourse to Greece, Marquis de Banneyville to Bavaria, Baron de Malore to Hanover, M. SANREYE to Hesse Electoral.

At a grand dinner given to the Municipal Council of Paris by the Prefect of one of the Departments, the speech of that functionary was eulogistic of the now pacific era on which he said France had entered; and, in proposing the health of the Prince Imperial, he remarked that if dynasties be founded by the army, it is the work of peace that gives durable grandeur to the establishment.

The trial concerning the publication of the apocryphal letter in the *Ami de la Religione*, terminated today. Its responsible editor, the Abbé SESSON, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs. The printer to one month's imprisonment, and a fine of 500 francs.

The gallant conduct of the captain of a French clipper in rescuing the captain and crew of the ship *Birkenhead*, of Liverpool, from impending death, has been reported to the French Government. The lives of 23 persons were saved. They had been exposed to the greatest privation for twelve days, and during this period a British vessel had passed near without affording any assistance, though the condition of the *Birkenhead* was evident.

INDIA.

The Overland Mail from Bombay, with advices to Nov. 11, has arrived. The Governor-General has made a triumphant entry into Lucknow, and decorated all the princes and nobles of Oude, at Grand *Durbur*. The Governor-General addressed the assembled landholders of Oude. He announced a new policy to them. In effect, in Oude, the proclamation and our entire policy since the annexation are flung to the winds together. The aristocrats are restored to their estates *en masse*, and granted a perpetual settlement. The effect anticipated is, that rebellion in Oude will be henceforth impossible.

The Bombay *Times* says: "In Central India, a campaign is about to open."

AUSTRALIA.

The mails *viâ* Marseilles have arrived. Sydney advices are to Oct. 13, and Melbourne to Oct. 17. Three British subjects have been shot in New-Caledonia by order of the French Governor at De Sardiset. The Governor-General has been obtaining full particulars for the use of the English Government. The Sydney Legislature had agreed to a resolution recommending the annexation of the Fejee Islands to the British Empire.

The Sub-marine telegraph between Victoria and Tasmania has been successfully submerged, and Hobart Town is now in direct telegraphic communication with the other counties. A bill for the abolition of State aid to religion had passed the Tasmanian Parliament, but an influential public meeting had been held to petition Her Majesty to withhold her consent. The bill is supported by the Roman Catholics.

Rifle corps were everywhere in the course of formation.

The great race of champions of the Australian Colon the 1st of October, before a con- 40,000 persons, the largest multitude ever ed in Australia. The winner, *Flying Buck*, is a Victorian horse, and was scarcely named in the betting.

At Melbourne the demand for labor was steadily increasing with the season.

Commercial news anticipated.

LONDON MARKETS.

PRODUCE.—Sugar—The improved tone in the market continues, and public sales going steady. Coffee rather firmer, but no quotable change. Native Ceylon, fine, sold at 38s.@66s. Tea—Sales yesterday gave rather better tone to the market. Common Congou quoted 1s. 2d. Rice firm. 6,000 bags pinkney Madras taken in at 10s.; highest bid, 9s. 6d. Saltpetre quiet. Tallow not worse to-day, but still inactive; spot, 55s., and month 54s. 6d. offered. January to March, 54s.; March alone, 54s. 9d.

The *Lew Chew*, from Melbourne, has arrived at Liverpool, with 120,000 ounces of gold on freight. Including the *Swiftsure*, now 85 days out, with £294,000, the total amount of Australian gold known to be at sea is nearly £1,000,000.

MATTERS AT PARIS.

The Treaties and the Congress—Better Understanding with England—New Facts in Medical Practice—The Press—Elevated Price of Bread.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

We have just passed an important stage in the events of the day, and the political horizon begins to clear up. Two days ago the official journal published the three treaties of Zurich, and yesterday it announced that "invitations had been sent out in order *to provoke* an European Congress." The announcement is made in four lines, and its brevity and the peculiarity of its phraseology leave room for many conjectures. It does not say when or where the Congress is to be held, of what its elements are to be composed, nor what Power or Powers sent them. It does not permit us to understand whether the terms of negotiation are already determined, or whether these invitations are simply an effort "to provoke" the Congress—in other words, to initiate a discussion with a view to a Congress.

Nevertheless it is generally believed that the Congress will sit in Paris, that its sittings will commence toward the end of the month, that eleven Powers will have a voice therein, and that France and Austria combined sign the invitation to the other Powers; it is even said that the young Prince METTERNICH, at NAPOLEON'S request, wrote the document. Moreover, it is generally believed, notwithstanding the vagueness of the terms in which the provocation of a Congress is announced, no serious difficulty now exists why the Congress should not convene. The *Moniteur* did not publish the Zurich treaties till five days after they had appeared in the official gazette of Turin, and as this delay evidently did not arise from any default of the treaties themselves, the inference is that the Government was awaiting the arrangement of some difficulties in regard to the Congress. These difficulties were arranged no doubt by the visit of Lord COWLEY to London, and by a long interview which took place on Monday last between Count WALEWSKI and Prince METTERNICH.

The visit of Lord COWLEY to London had nothing to do, most probably, with the subject of a disarmament. If France had any such proposition to make to England, it would have been made through M. DE PERSIGNY, the French Ambassador at London, to whom alone belongs the right. The armaments, therefore, will not be interrupted, but the accord between the two countries is now considered as complete. An incident is related as having occurred a few days ago at Compiègne, which bears upon this subject, and is entitled to certain weight, in view of the importance which the Emperor usually attaches, himself, to such demonstrations. His Majesty observed that Lady COWLEY, contrary to the custom with English ladies, did not wear a wedding or alliance ring on her hand. He asked the reason, and was told that the marriage took place sooner than was expected,—that his Lordship had not been able to procure one in time, and that, after marriage, no further thought had been given to the subject. The Emperor immediately ordered from Paris a costly alliance ring, and presenting it to her Ladyship, said to her: "I beg of you to accept this ring as a new guarantee of the alliance between France and England."

The London journals publish a circular which they attribute to M. BILLAULT, French Minister of the Interior, and which has for its object to moderate the attacks of the Departmental Press in France against England. Only one of the Paris papers, the *Pays*, publishes this document, and this paper precedes it with the words, "Under reserve." We have thus no evidence of its authenticity beyond the assertions of the London papers, but it is not improbable that we shall soon know the truth in regard to it, either officially or semi-officially, from the French Minister. For a week the Press on both sides of the channel has been absolutely lamb-like; we have had a return to the loving days when Sebastopol remained untaken, and when the Emperor NAPOLEON was yet the impersonation of a loyal, magnanimous, and glorious sovereign. What this is all about, or why it should be so, is another thing; but it is safe to predict that the London *Times* will not long bear a state of apathy which is certain death to its reputation, and that the already frightened people of England will soon again hear the *Times'* sudden "Stand from under!" with as much fury as ever!

The French people are much elated at the idea that they are going soon to have a navy perfectly unique in its kind, and they already declare that the old maritime system is superseded. All this new-born enthusiasm grows out of the new system of "blinded" or iron-sheathed frigates they are now building—vessels which unite supposed invulnerability to great speed. One of these, a large-sized, and ordinary shaped vessel, the *Gloire*, has just been finished at Toulon, and another, the *Normandie*, will be ready to launch from the port of Cherbourg in March. These vessels are independent of the floating batteries built and building at the same ports, and are something so entirely new in their construction as to be regarded as the initiation of a complete revolution in naval warfare. They are believed to be perfectly invulnerable to the attacks of an enemy, and there is talk of organizing, for boarding purposes, regiments of Marine Zouaves! They have also on the stocks at Cherbourg two horse-ships of a new construction, each capable of carrying 300 horses and their riders. They are the largest ships yet constructed for the transportation of cavalry.

The passage across France lately of a gun-boat, from Marseilles to Bordeaux, by way of canals and slack-water navigation, has caused such a lively interest in favor of the construction of a ship-canal which shall render France independent of Gibraltar, that a committee of engineers has been appointed to examine and report on the practicability of enlarging the present canals from sea to sea, so as to admit of the passage of the largest vessels.

Some new ideas of great importance in the medical world require a brief mention here, inasmuch as it is only through a secular source that an early knowledge of the facts gains access, even to the professional public. Deaths from chloroform in the hospitals of Paris are not at all rare. At least four have occurred since the commencement of the year, and but a few days ago a robust young woman, to whom it was necessary to administer chloroform for the reduction of a dislocated shoulder, died in the hospital *La Charité* from the effects of this agent. Dr. FAURE has imagined an instrument, by which the anæsthetic agent may be given through one nostril while the other remains free for the inhalation of atmospheric air, thus insuring such an admixture of the two substances as to offer an immensely increased guarantee against the unhappy effects of the chloroform. This invention has been received with great favor.

Another instrument has been invented for the pulverization of water. This is a very complicated, very ingenious, and highly useful invention. The water is rapidly divided into its finest perceptible particles, and issues from the spout of the machine in a strong current resembling thin vapor. The process takes place on cold water. To this medicinal substances may be added, and the stream directed upon the diseased parts. Thus M. TROUSSEAU, a few days ago, cured rapidly a case of that dangerous and quickly-fatal affection, œdema of the glottis, after the patient was within perhaps half an hour of complete suffocation, and after the instruments for the performance of the operation of tracheotomy had been prepared. The pulverized water was charged with Tannin before being directed in a stream into the face of the patient.

The same eminent physician, M. TROUSSEAU, has just given utterance to an authoritative and positive statement, which will no doubt surprise the profession everywhere. He declares that iron, in any form, given in chlorotic affections, to patients in whom the consumptive diathesis exists, invariably fixes that diathesis, and hastens the development of the tubercles. The iron may induce a factitious return to health; the physician may flatter himself that he has corrected the chlorotic condition of his patient, but, to his surprise, he will find the patient soon after fall into a phthisical state, from which there is no return. This result, or at least its hastening, M. TROUSSEAU attributes to the iron. The assertion is a most startling one, and will require for its acceptance a more extended observation than that of any one man, however clever, however observant he may be. M. TROUSSEAU is, nevertheless, so certain of what he says, that he denounces the administration of iron in chlorosis as criminal in the highest degree.

The announcement of a new work by the younger DUMAS is always an event in the literary world, for, unlike his father, who produces as many volumes annually as there are weeks in the year, the son only produces one work in two years, on an average. The present work, the *Père Prodigue*, has occupied the author eighteen months, and is to be played to-night for the first time to a paying audience at the Gymnase Theatre. The Theatre, however, was closed two evenings ago to the public, in order to give a private representation of the piece before the censors, and to this representation M. DUMAS invited his friends and the Press, and the literary world generally. I had the pleasure of being included in the list of invited, and thus had an opportunity of judging of the character of the new work before it comes to the public. The scene, like that of the *Dame aux Camelias*, the *Demi-Monde*, and other works of this popular dramatist, is laid in the society of to-day. It is a biting sarcasm upon the manners and the habits which surround us. It abounds in fine criticisms, and is crowded with wit, from the beginning to the end. Its appreciations of men and things are carried to the ultimate point of close observation. The dramatic situations are carefully elaborated, and are of a character to respond to the experiences of the audience. In the *Demi-Monde* there was a celebrated comparison between a certain feminine class and a basket of assorted peaches. In the *Père Prodigue* the same class is compared to ice-cream. "You have various colors and qualities; there is the vanilla, the strawberry, the lemon, the orange cream, *but it is all ice!*" The play turns upon the prodigalities and follies of a father, and the sobriety and moderation of his son. M. LAFONT plays the Prodigal Father, M. DUPUIS the son, Mlle. DELAPORTE the *jeune premiere*, and Madame ROSE-CHERI the *lorette*. The piece is in five acts, and will undoubtedly have a long run.

It is at last certain that the Count DE MONTALEMBERT, M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, and the publishers of the *Ami de la Religion*, are to be pursued before the tribunals for their late publications against the Government.

A great number of warnings have been given lately to the Press, some for attacks on the Government, others for attacks on the Pope, and there is every evidence that the Government is again drawing the reins tight.

This morning the *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree, removing the Bureau of Public Surety (which includes the Press) from the hands of the Minister of the Interior to those of the Prefect of Police. This Bureau comprises in its attributes every law restrictive of the public liberties; it is, therefore, an obnoxious Bureau, and its translation from the Minister of the Interior to the Prefect of Police will not be favorably regarded by the people, since such a step will be construed into a measure of increased rigor. At the same time the Prefect of Police has his powers enlarged territorially, and it is now one of the most extended and important administrations under the Government.

There has just been an augmentation in the price of bread—the first that has taken place in four years, and the consequence is a considerable excitement among the poor. For four years bread has been fixed, for the ordinary quality, at three cents the pound, (32 centimes,) no matter what might be the price of wheat and flour in the market. The Government paid out of the public treasury, to the bakers, any difference that might exist,—that is to say, reimbursed their losses. But now the public treasury, in view of the money required for the extension of the city, is so impoverished, that the Government has deemed the time opportune for relieving it from this exceptional tax. The fear of revolution prevented its removal sooner, but the Government now no longer fears any such result. The dissatisfaction, however, is none the less loudly expressed, and coercive measures will no doubt be required in certain localities.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

The Call for the Congress—State of English Opinion—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 2, 1859.

The invitation to Congress has at length come, and been accepted, with a formal repetition of the reservations as to the maintenance in every event of the condition of armed non-interference, for which the British Cabinet have from the outset stickled. As a point of Whig consistency this is important; but for Italy, it is or may become worth comparatively little, should the European Conference determine that the old puppet viceroys ought to be set up again at Florence or elsewhere. England, even when represented by the late Duke of WELLINGTON, at the Congress of Verona, was unable to restrain the allied Absolutists from interfering by means of armies in Piedmont, Naples and Spain, within a very short time after that Congress had been held; and, if it suits the game of France and Austria first to lure England into compromises of her separate position by joining in advice to Italians to take back their banished lords, and, then to compel its adoption, they will easily invent pretexts to extenuate the latter, after the impending Congress has said its say, and been adjourned *sine die*. Meanwhile a struggle is going on within the Cabinet as to who is to be named as our representative at Paris. The Court want to have Lord CLARENDON sent; but to this the Foreign Secretary of course objects, as his nomination would imply the abnegation of his Liberal policy. Lord CLARENDON'S friends seek to cover his rejection by declaring in the customary way that he did not wish to go. But all who know how anxiously he clung to office two years since, and how restless and unhappy he is now at being excluded from all participation and profit in public affairs, laugh at the foolish *nolo episcopari* of the veteran official. Baffled in this design, Prince ALBERT has proposed, it is said, Lord GRANVILLE, whose rank as President of the Council, and whose great personal popularity and family connections, would, it is thought, make up for his lack of intellectual vigor. But to this likewise Lord JOHN RUSSELL and the more liberal section of the Cabinet object. Lord GRANVILLE is known to be Ultra-Monarchical in foreign politics. His wife is an enthusiastic Catholic and friend of the Roman Court. She happens, just now, to be a sad invalid; and there is little likelihood that she will soon be able to take the part she used to do in political society. Still the supposition of her influence at this particular juncture being employed in the wrong direction, would render her husband's appointment not a little unpopular; and Lord GRANVILLE'S own sentiments, as expressed in Parliament, certainly do not point him out as particularly fitted for the post. On the other hand, Sir JAMES HUDSON, so long an Envoy at Turin, has been suggested by the Foreign Office as the man who best understands the wants and wishes of the Italians, and as being thoroughly imbued with sound notions as to the policy England ought to pursue. His nomination, however, would, it is understood, prove exceedingly distasteful to the French Government—especially if M. CAVOUR is to represent Sardinia—for there can be no doubt that, in such case, the two friends would materially strengthen each other. The chief objection is that this would give Lord COWLEY the first place in the representation of England—a place for which he is in no degree qualified by prestige or actual ability. I fear there is nothing more certain than that Lord JOHN RUSSELL is really possessed with the delusion that he is, after all, the fittest man himself to go. The intense egotism of his character, which, when piqued with adversity, overpowers all other considerations, is the only explanation that can be given of this strange infatuation. His failure at Vienna was matter of universal notoriety long before the unlucky statement in the House of Commons that led to his fall in 1856. He is but an indifferent linguist, speaking French like one who only knows it from books, and German and Italian no better. The recollection of his recent failures would besides embarrass all his proceedings, and deprive them of the value they might historically be entitled to. Precedents are, however, in favor of his going; and were he to propose it and be outvoted on the point in the Cabinet, he must resign. It is to get over the difficulty that the *Times* has set about writing up the notion of the Premier being named; and the notion has much to commend it in the eyes of many. No Englishman would have as much weight with foreign diplomatists; and as for his old intimacy with NAPOLEON III, that no longer exists in the sense it formerly did. Great irritation has been lately expressed by the immediate confidants of the French Emperor at the course taken by Lord PALMERSTON. His pertinacity in frustrating the Suez Canal, the language of distrust used towards Spain in connection with the Morocco affair, and above all, the encouragement given to the Volunteer Rifle movement—which avowedly has no other object than to encounter an invading army of Frenchmen—all this has generated a state of personal feeling toward Lord PALMERSTON much the opposite to that which formerly prevailed. M. DE MORNY, the other day, speaking to a person of considerable mark, did not hesitate to say that the French Government considered themselves betrayed by the recent conduct of Lord PAL

son had. At the time of issuing the execution those defendants did not have property amounting in value to $400, or any other sum, to his knowledge. Case still on.

Fullerton and Dunning for plaintiff; Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel for defendant.

The Octoroon.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, DEC. 20—BEFORE JUDGE INGERSOLL.

In the case of Bourcicault *vs.* Fields, involving the copyright of the "Octoroon," plaintiff's attorneys obtained an order for the defendant to show cause why an injunction should not issue, returnable to-morrow morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

DAVIES, J.—*Livingston* vs. *Willer*—Report of Referee confirmed, and exceptions overruled, with $10 costs.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Trustees of New York Life Insurance and Trust Company* vs. *Burdell and others.*—Order for distribution of surplus settled.

Same vs. *Same.*—Order of reference granted to Wm. Mitchell, Esq., to inquire into the competency of Lewis Burdell to receive his shares of surplus moneys.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

CLERKE, J.—*McGowin* vs. *Robertson.*—Motion that the amended answer should not be allowed, denied, but the judgment may remain as security. No costs.

Turner vs. *Turner.*—Let this matter be referred to Hon. Wm. Mitchell, to ascertain whether there are any debts or other claims constituting a lien upon the property in question.

Gori vs. *McGovin.*—Motion for a Receiver denied, with $10 costs.

McGowin vs. *Robertson.*—Motion to confirm report of Referee granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Hedenburg et al.* vs. *Morgan.*—Motion for leave to issue execution against the person of the defendant denied.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Pegram* vs. *Capon et al.*—Motion for a discovery denied, with $7 costs.

Notice.

SUPREME COURT.—Notice of issue for the Supreme Court, Circuit, must be filed on or before Saturday next, 24th inst.

They must distinctly state on the face thereof whether belonging to Circuit Court Calendar, and whether filed by plaintiff or defendant.

No reference need be made as to their place on any preceding Calendar.

All causes will be placed in their order according to original date of issue, which must distinctly appear upon the same. JOHN CLANCY, Clerk.

Calendar—Wednesday, Dec. 21.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Calendar same as yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. from 185 to 211 inclusive, 8, 49, 140.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 1723, 1285¼, 2323, 1879, 2505, 2509, 2513, 2517, 2519, 2523, 2527, 2531 1260, 1100. *Part II.*—Nos. 2152, 2832, 2280, 2092, 1868, 1048, 2451, 2465, 2477, 1862, 2240, 2483, 2680, 2928, 2430, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 715, 631, 265, 699, 227, 307, 347, 417, 309. *Part II.*—Nos. 368, 369, 446, 546, 310, 488, 100, 94, 462, 578, 500.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1669, 303, 1675 to 1679, 1683, 1073, 616, 917, 1656, 1460, 1668, 1592. *Part II.*—No. 691.

BURNING OF THE OLD "RALEIGH TAVERN."—The old Raleigh Tavern at Williamsburgh, Va., was destroyed by fire Dec. 10. This house, says a Norfolk paper, is memorable in history, and is associated with many of the reminiscences of the early days of the Revolution. It is also famous as the place where many important committees of the Colonial Legislature met, and where some of our most distinguished patriots assembled to concert measures for aiding in the arduous struggle for liberty. It is also famous as the place where RICHARD HENRY LEE and other of his cotemporaries originated the plan for establishing corresponding committees throughout many of the colonies. It was also famous for its life-size bust of SIR WALTER RALEIGH, which, from its construction, adorned its front, and we are glad to say, was not consumed with the house. The old Raleigh was also famous as the place where PATRICK HENRY stopped when he made his *début* in the House of Burgesses, and it was in its chamber in this old tavern that he concocted those speeches which "astonished and entranced all who heard him, and taught all the proud aristocracy of that body the superiority of native talent over the learning of schools and the glitter and assumption of high life." It was under the roof of this old tavern that the great and patriotic of Virginia's sons met in committee to deliberate in the darkest period of the nation's history; and it was from this house that those resolves emanated which made Virginia foremost in opposition to the arbitrary movements of Great Britain.

MARY HARTUNG CAST DOWN.—The Albany *Argus*, Dec. 20, says: "MARY HARTUNG is much cast down by the decision of the Supreme Court, refusing her a new trial. It is said by those who have seen and conversed with her, that she is more affected than she was by the verdict of the jury, finding her guilty of murder. She seems to be much disappointed in her estimate of RHINEMAN'S character. RHINEMAN was her paramour, and it was for him (if not by him) that HARTUNG was poisoned. From remarks that have fallen from her lips, it is pretty evident that she has all along expected from this man some admissions whereby she would be saved from the severest penalty of the law, but thus far he has maintained a studied silence, and seems all-careless as to her fate. When told that he had been apprised of the decision of the Court, she anxiously inquired whether he had said anything, and on receiving a negative reply, wept the more, and called him a 'coward.'"

A literary gentleman of London claims that the word Whig was derived from the initials of the party motto, "We hope in God."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 25 bbls. Ashels; 6,900 bbls. Flour; 899 bbls. Corn Meal; 150 bushels Wheat; 13,471 bushels Corn; 750 bushels Oats; 2,561 pkgs. Provisions; and 100 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 25@$5 31¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, to-day, sales having been confined to 50 bags Laguayra, and 30 bags Maracaibo, at 12¼c.; 100 bags Rio, at 11¾c.@12c.; and 100 bags St. Domingo, at 11¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds, in first hands, this morning, 60,392 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 36,500 mats and 1,000 bags Java, 15,606 bags Rio, 4,886 bags Ceylon, 1,850 bags Laguayra, 250 bags Maracaibo, and 300 bags of other kinds.

Stock of Rio.

Date.	Place.	Bags.
Dec. 17	New-Orleans	57,000
Dec. 17	Baltimore	24,000
Dec. 17	Philadelphia	1,000
Dec. 20	New York	15,606
Grand total		97,606

COTTON—Sales, to-day, comprised only 800 bales, at drooping prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	9¾	8½	8¾	8¾
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	12¼	12¾
Fair	12	12¾	12¾	13

DYEWOODS—Have been more sought after, at firmer prices. Sales 200 tons St. Domingo Logwood, at $13@$13 25, and "a cargo," reported at $13 75; 160 tons Jamaica, at $12@$12; 100 tons Tobasco Logwood, and 100 tons Maracaibo Fustic, on private terms; also, small lots Lima Wood, at $65@$75, and 30 tons Sapan Wood, on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request. Parties disagree about prices. Buyers would purchase freely, especially of extra State, at our lowest quotations. At these rates, however, they cannot procure really desirable lots. Hence business is restricted. Sales have been reported of only 6,000 bbls., including very inferior to good superfine State, at $4 95@$5 05, chiefly at $5; extra State at $5 10@$5 25, chiefly at $5 12½@$5 20; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 90@$5 05; extra Wisconsin at $5 15@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 20@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 75, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 40 @ $4 80
Superfine State	4 95 @ 5 05
Extra State	5 10 @ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 90 @ 5 05
Extra Wisconsin	5 15 @ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20 @ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 55 @ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80 @ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 30 @ 5 40
Extra Genesee	5 50 @ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 30 @ 7 00
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at former rates. Sales, to-day, 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues quiet at steady prices; sales have been confined to 250 bbls. inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$6 70 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal sells slowly at $3 80 for Jersey, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately inquired for at, however, irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,500 bushels, including prime Racine Spring, at $1 20, delivered; prime white Kentucky, at $1 55, and inferior to fair red Southern at $1 25@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is less active, and is tending downward. Sales have been confined to 10,000 bushels, at 90c.@94c. for inferior to fair new yellow Jersey and Southern; 90c.@93c. for new white do. and do.; 92c. for new mixed Western; and 98c. for old yellow Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is heavy and drooping. Sales 3,000 bushels at 88c. ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet, being generally held above the views of buyers. Oats are inactive, including Canada at 46½c.@47c.; Western at 46c.@47c.; State, at 46½c.@47½c., chiefly at 47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@46c., and Southern at 42c.@44c. ₱ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BILL has prepared the following statement of the exports of the principle kinds of Breadstuffs from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Dec. 13, 1859	125,864	256,745	——
New-Orleans	Dec. 2, 1859	4	——	——
Philadelphia	Dec. 3, 1859	1,938	34,011	——
Baltimore	Dec. 3, 1859	——	——	——
Boston	Dec. 9, 1859	731	——	——
Other Ports	Dec. 3, 1859	——	——	——
Total from Sept. 1, 1859		128,537	290,756	——
To about same period, 1858		77,788	412,425	319,352
To about same period, 1857		361,090	2,783,763	515,359
To about same period, 1856		438,802	5,749,320	2,077,830

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Dec. 6, 1859	13,214	——	——
Other Ports	Latest dates	2,590	——	——

HAY—Sales to-day, 600 bales North River at steady prices.

HOPS—Have been quiet to-day, at former rates.

IRON—A limited business has been reported on Scotch Pig at $23 50@$25 ₱ ton, usual terms. Other kinds have not varied.

LEAD—The demand has been very moderate at uniform quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to 70 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 50c.@51c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been very quiet. Week's receipts, 1,828 bbls.; sales, 450 bbls. North County at $3 43¾ ₱ 280 lbs.; estimated stock, at the close, 3,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand, partly for lots wanted for shipment to the Continent of Europe. Prices have been sustained. Messrs. BARTON & STOCKER notice no remarkable alteration in the course of the trade, and no prospect of an immediate rise. Week's receipts, 3,213 bbls., sales, 2,500 bbls. chiefly at 44½c.@45c. ₱ gallon; estimated stock, at the close, 6,000 bbls. Tar has been dull and heavy. Week's receipts, 1,418 bbls.; no important sales; nominal range of prices, $2 37½@$2 75, chiefly $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.; estimated stock, at the close, 1,700 bbls. Resin has been unsettled. For No. 2 and No. 1, a fair inquiry prevailed. Other kinds have been in limited request. Week's receipts of Resin, 2,185 bbls. The sales included $1,000 bbls. Common, $1 55@$1 57½; 2,500 bbls. No. 2, at $1 60@$2; and 2,000 bbls. No. 1, at $2 12½ and $2 25—all ₱ 310 lbs., delivered and in yard. Estimated stock of Common Resin, at the close, 3,000 bbls. From the circular of Messrs. LUCE & TURNER, we have compiled the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Dec. 20, 1859.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	91,808	83,731
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	145,316	64,755
Resin, bbls	674,847	565,041
Tar, bbls	46,841	18,47

OILS—Linseed is in fair demand, and is quoted at 57c.@59c. ₱ gallon. Other descriptions remain as last noticed.

PRINTING CLOTHS—In Providence, during the week, sales have been made of 40,000 pieces, including, according to the Providence *Journal*, 5,000 pieces, 64 by 64, at 5¾c.; 7,000 pieces, 64 by 64, private terms; 5,000 pieces, 60 by 68, at 5½c.; 10,000 pieces, 60 by 64, at 5¾c.; 5,000 pieces, 60 by 64, private terms; 3,000 pieces, 60 by 60, at 5¼c.; 1,000 pieces, 52 by 60, 5¼c.; 4,000 pieces, 52 by 56, at 5c. ₱ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in request, and is held higher. Sales: 900 bbls., in lots, mainly at $16 for Mess, and $11 37@$11 50 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are attainable at 9¾c.@10c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon in demand, chiefly at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.; sales, 500 boxes. Lard has been more freely dealt in, sales having been reported of 1,100 tcs. and bbls., here and for future delivery, at 10¾c.@10¾c., mainly within the range, ₱ lb. Beef has been in slack request, and sales have been confined to 300 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5 12@$5 37½ for Country Mess; and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$19 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 150 tcs. at $3 50@$4 12½, chiefly at $4 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed finds ready buyers, and closes firmly, in the Boston market, at $1 62½ ₱ bush.

SPICES—Sales 75 bags Pepper, at 8¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to-day of 500 hhds., including Cuba at 7c.@7¾c., Porto Rico at 7¼c., and old and new crop New-Orleans at 8¼c.@8¾c.; also, 910 boxes Havana, part 7¼c.@8c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately inquired for. Desirable lots are firm. Sales, since Friday last: 59 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@11c.; 32 cases Seed Leaf, at 10c.@18c. 64 bales Havana, at 30c.@52c.; and 101 bales Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 27½c.@28c., chiefly at 27½c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,600 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.; 100 boxes Bacon, at 22s. 6d.; 50 tcs. Lard, at 25s.; 100 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 9d.; and 200 boxes Cheese, at 30s. For London, 100 boxes Bacon, at 22s. 6d.; 100 tcs. Beef, on private terms, and 500 boxes Cheese, at 40s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

MESSRS. J. BURNETT & CO.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and moore inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy, Yours very truly,

SUSAN R. POPE,
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and or sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5, Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

ACTIVE PERSONS CAN MAKE GOOD wages selling BROWER'S Patent Waterproof Composition; it makes boots, shoes and all leather perfectly impervious to water, will keep so and last half as long again; what everybody ought to have.
A. BROWER & CO., No. 4 Reade-st.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE AT NO. 179 Pearl-st., rear office, up stairs.

MATRIMONIAL.

ADVERTISEMENT MATRIMONIAL.—Without beauty to attract the world's crowd, or gold to allure the fortune-hunter, I am, I believe, a true-hearted, refined, educated woman—young, frank and mirthful, with the birthright *entrée* of cultured circles—but do not meet with one who fulfills my requirements of mental and moral excellence. Should this reach the eye of any still unwedded, who can prove himself to be truly a gentleman in character and standing, and a man of decided piety, whose aims in life are noble and high, he may, if he wishes, seek correspondence with Miss WARD, No. 945 Broadway, New-York.

LECTURES.

THE SIX GREAT QUESTIONS OF LIFE.—Mrs. CORA L. V. HATCH lectures every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject for this evening—*The Divinity.* Tickets 15 cents.

CONVERSATION.—REV. PETER STRYKER will lecture on the above subject in the Chapel of the Broome-st. Reformed Dutch Church, northwest corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., (entrance in 33d st.) THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in aid of the Chapel Fund. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

LOST AND FOUND.

MUFFS EXCHANGED.—IF THE LADY WHO, at Tiffany & Co.'s, about 3 P. M. on Monday last, Dec. 19, picked up another lady's MUFF by accident instead of her own, will be kind enough to call again at Tiffany's, she will be able at once to rectify her error by making a recxchange.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—NOTICE.—CARTIFICATE No. 788 issued to Robert Codman for twenty shares of Bank of New-York stock having been lost, application will be made for renewal of the same.

SKATES.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATES,
and all other styles, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

CENTRAL-PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—A splendid variety of Skates, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 208 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE woman and her daughter—the woman as a good cook and laundress in a private family; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; her daughter, a tidy girl of 16, as nurse, or as chambermaid and waiter; is a neat, plain sewer; will engage together or separate. Call, during two days, at No. 89 11th-st. between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room, in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged Protestant Woman, a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; has no connections in this country, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing; is willing to go out to work by the week or month, to cut and baste for a sewing-machine, and make button-holes. To be seen for two days at the Bible House, Astor-place. No fee charged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, DRESS-making by the day or week; perfectly understands cutting and fitting, or would take a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 406, corner of Elizabeth and Houston sts. Satisfactory reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITUATION in a gentleman's family; is fully experienced and is competent to take entire charge of the kitchen; has the best City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family; can come well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 278 West 29th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; would have no objection to do light chamberwork, or would see to one or two grown children. City reference can be had. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; she can be seen for three days. Best of reference will be given. Call at 113 St. Mark's-place, front basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, and will assist in washing and ironing; understands cooking in all its branches, and has good reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A WORTHY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as child's nurse; very competent to take entire charge of an infant; is a good seamstress; has lived five years in her last place; best of reference given. Inquire at No. 48 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook—one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of references given. Call at No. 19 East 23d st., at her present employer's.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash, and iron; is an excellent baker, and understands her business well; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen until visited at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can give good reference. Call, for two days, at 142 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A fresh breast of milk, a child to wet nurse in a gentleman's family; good reference if required. Can be seen at No. 6 Leroy-st., corner of Bleecker, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as waitress and chambermaid. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 36 East 18th street, between Broadway and 4th av.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED.—A WELL-INFORMED AMERICAN, and graduate of a first-class Mercantile College, who is quick and accurate at figures, but whose time has been much occupied in law offices, wishes to make an engagement as assistant book-keeper with some extensive firm at a moderate salary. Address J. L. M., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man, who is fully competent in the care and management of horses; can produce the best City reference from his last employer; is well acquainted with the City; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address T. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, very stout and willing to work; understands the care of horses; can drive, and would be willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; no objections to City or country—the latter preferred; good City references. Address a note to M. C., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, HITHERTO ENgaged as teacher and book-keeper, desires a situation in either capacity, or in any good and respectable business; is a fair and rapid writer, quick at figures, able and willing. Has good references. Terms moderate. Apply, or address Room No. 107 French's Hotel, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, as waiter in a private family or a genteel boarding-house; the advertiser understands his business thoroughly, and can give good City references. Notes addressed to J. C., No. 845 Broadway, near Union-square, will receive due attention for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG man who perfectly understands the care and management of farming, gardening, taking care of horses, driving, &c. The best of City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man who has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of references will be given from his present employer. Address a note, L. D., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK WITH A mercantile firm or as draftsman and foreman in a manufacturing business, by the advertiser, who has had experience in both lines. The best reference can be furnished. Address J. P., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS private waiter in a private family; can produce good reference from private service. Can be seen for two days at No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A young German, or any business of that kind. References given if required. Apply at No. 82 Baxter-st., corner White st., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF FAMILY JUST ARrived from Canada, work of any kind; been porter in a store, and can give the best of references. Apply at No. 16 King-st., New-York.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—A YOUNG man is desirous of a situation in a wholesale or retail house as above, either as book-keeper or salesman; salary no object at present. First class reference will be given on an interview. Address VINCENT, Box No. 162 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELING AGENTS throughout the country for a new and superior sewing machine. Splendid opportunities offered to parties with ingenuity adapted to the business. Address or apply at No. 83 Spring-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small, private family. Apply, during the day, at No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—A BOY AS ENTRY CLERK; MUST come with good City reference to P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st.

NURSE WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman to take care of children. None but Protestants, and with New-York City references, need apply at No. 48 West 25th-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—WANTED IN A WHOLEsale boot and shoe house a first-class salesman who has a large near-by trade. To one who can come well recommended a liberal salary will be paid. Address P. O., Box No. 1,421, for one week.

SALESMEN WANTED—HAVING A FIRST class, prompt-paying trade. Apply to
WARNER & LOOP,
No. 42 Park-place.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the 239th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a dinner at the Astor House on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock. Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers, and at the Astor House. The 84th annual meeting of the Society, for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon.
N. B.—New members will be received.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT NOTICE.—AN ELECtion for an Assistant Engineer, for the Harlem District, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, between the hours of 7 and 10 P. M., at the houses of the respective fire companies. The returns will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer, on FRIDAY, the 23d inst., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M., when the canvassers will proceed to canvass the votes. Blank returns can be had at the office of the Chief Engineer.
GEO. H. E. LYNCH,
JOHN R. FARRINGTON, } Inspectors.
JAMES E. POOLE.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Board of Engineers and Foremen will be held at Firemen's Hall THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements for attending the funeral of our late brother Fireman, FRANCIS CAIN, of Hose Company No. 17, who died of injuries received while in the discharge of his duty.
By order. H. H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer.
W. K. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF HALF-ORPHAN AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN, in the City of New-York, will be held at the Asylum, No. 7 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock. Subscribers and others are invited to attend.

THE MEMBERS OF EASTERN STAR LODGE No. 227, and A. M., are requested to attend a regular meeting of the Lodge THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 21, at their rooms No. 207 Bowery, for the election of officers. By order of
THOS. H. SMITH, W. M.

NO. 93 JOHN-STREET.—E. A. MCMURRAY, AGENT.—Wanted to sell, on a liberal commission, Street, Stable and Snow Brooms. Address or call on as above.

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FAIRS.

A CHARITY BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT of the Home for the Friendless will be open at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th st., during the week, viz.: MONDAY, Dec. 19, to SATURDAY, Dec. 24, inclusive, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. A large variety of useful and fancy articles, books, &c., suitable for holiday gifts, have been contributed for the sale. Unreasonable charges prohibited. Kind friends and patrons,
Needy children bid you come,
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THE LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY OF the Methodist Episcopal Church invite the friends of the HOME FOR THE AGED, under their care, to a Donation Visit for the benefit of the Institution, No. 153 42d-st., near the 8th-av., on THURSDAY, Dec. 24. Bishop JANES will preside, and interesting exercises may be expected. Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK and Rev. J. A. ROCHE will deliver addresses in the afternoon, and Bishop SIMPSON and Rev. J. P. NEWMAN in the evening.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE JANE-ST

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The important intelligence reaches us from New-Orleans that Mr. McLane has returned from Mexico, bearing with him a Treaty with the Liberal Government, which only awaits ratification here to be complete. The stipulations of the Treaty are the same as those of the draft originally published in the Times some months since. The rights of way across Tehuantepec, and from the Rio Grande to Mazatlan, and from Guaymas to Arizona, are guaranteed, with the right of the American Government to send troops to protect them, and to forward troops and munitions of war across them. American merchandise passing from ocean to ocean to be free of duty; in consideration of which, our Government is to pay Mexico $4,000,000, one-half to go to the liquidation of claims. Forced loans are no longer to be practiced, and entire religious freedom is pledged. An appended convention gives the American Government power to intervene, by armed force, for the protection of its citizens, or to carry out the treaty. Our Mexican correspondence contains interesting information as to the state of affairs at Vera Cruz, at the capital, and in the interior. The only item of news from the capital, additional to that already received, is the announcement of the levy of a new forced loan of 1 per cent., Mr. Mathew, the British Resident, protesting in vain against its application to foreigners. We have confirmation, but no fresh particulars, of the military intelligence previously transmitted.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 7th, touching at Queenstown on the following day, arrived here yesterday morning. The telegraphic news, though a few hours later than that by the *North American*, is not of importance.

By the arrival of the steamer *Yorktown*, from Havana on the 15th, we learn that the vessel in which Gen. Concha embarked with his family for Spain was the Spanish mail steamer *San Francisco de Borja*, and that a number of steam vessels accompanied him past the Moro Castle. At the time of the departure of the *Yorktown*, the market was dull for old sugars—there being 3,000 boxes in stock. The contracts for the new crop covered 25,000 boxes and 7,500 hhds., at rates ranging from $21 per box of 400 pounds for 12,000 boxes of common qualities, to $3 and $4 per 100 pounds for Muscovadoes in hhds. There was nothing doing in freights. Exchanges on New-York were 3¾ to ¼ premium, and on London 15½ to 16 premium.

The Senate accomplished little at its session yesterday. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, introduced a Homestead bill, and Mr. Pugh, an extract from the Dred Scott opinion. Mr. Harlan, having instructions he desired to give the Committee on Territories, was withheld by a remonstrance of Mr. Green, of Missouri, who complained of business being assigned to Committees before they had been organized. The subject was laid over until Monday, and the Senate adjourned. The House were entertained by a speech, not wanting in telling points and shrewd Western sense, from Mr. Holman, of Indiana, Democrat. Mr. John Cochrane, of this City, followed, with a defence of the course adopted by the Administration party in the House, and with additional arguments for the necessity of conservative union against a Republican organization. Three ballots for Speaker succeeded; the prominent candidates being Messrs. Sherman of Ohio, McClernand of Illinois, Boteler of Virginia, and Barksdale of Mississippi. Sherman fell uniformly short of election by four votes; Mr. McClernand arose from 21 to 28; Mr. Boteler started with 39, ascended to 43, and fell finally to 38; Mr. Barksdale, setting out with 15, vanished into the indistinguishable herd of "scattering" before the third ballot.

The remains of John E. Cook were interred, yesterday, from the residence of Sam. L. Harris Esq., in Williamsburgh. Several hundred persons, attended, of whom a large number, including many ladies, waited in the rain nearly two hours for an opportunity to view the body. This was afforded at the close of the services. The funeral address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Caldicott, who read two of Cook's final letters to his wife and friends. No indorsement of Cook's act was expressed during the ceremonies.

The large stores, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-street, occupied by Lowber, Kent & Co. as a wholesale grocery and commission house, fell early last evening. Two persons lost their lives by the accident—Mr. John Steward, policemen, of the First Ward, and Mr. J. Ely, a weigher in the Bonded Warehouse, No. 54 New-street. Several other persons were seriously, though not fatally injured. Mr. Steward died at the City Hospital shortly after 9 o'clock, and the remains of Mr. Ely were recovered about the same hour, and conveyed to the First Ward Station-house. Inquests will be held on the bodies this morning. The building, with many others in the same locality, was hurriedly built in 1846 on the spot desolated by the great fire of the previous year. Fire-Marshal Baker will make a thorough investigation of the case. The damage is estimated at about $10,000.

The New-York Historical Society celebrated its Fifty-fifth Anniversary last evening. Hon. George Folsom delivered an address upon the Life and Character of Col. Isaac Barre.

The Board of Supervisors held a long session yesterday, and transacted some important business. A communication from the Commissioners of Record, certifying the bills of McSpedon & Baker and others for work performed in copying, printing, preserving and arranging documents in the Register's office, amounting to $53,986 58, it was referred. A resolution presented by Supervisor Bell, in favor of increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and the Court of Common Pleas, in this City, and of the Surrogate, to $6,000 each, called forth a long debate. Mr. Bell finally withdrew it, giving notice that he would again present it at the next meeting, when each Supervisor would have investigated the subject, and would be prepared to vote on it. A resolution in favor of increasing the Police force to 1,400 men was presented, discussed and referred. It was directed that $2,029 61 be paid to Mr. John Clancy, County Clerk, as fees for official services. The Board agreed that the Registrars of Election and their clerks should be paid for five days' services for each of the late elections, except those serving in districts in which 400 votes or less were cast,—the latter to receive only four days' pay for each election,—that they should be paid $5 each for each day's services, and that $25 rent should be allowed for each election for every room occupied by the Registrars. The Supervisors meet again to-morrow. The Board of Aldermen directed Mr. D. T. Valentine to prepare the Manual of the Common Council for 1860, and appropriated $2,000 for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Fire Department. The Committee on Streets reported in favor of directing that the carriage-way across the Park, connecting Beekman-street and Park-place, be paved with Belgian pavement. It was laid over. The Board adjourned to Thursday. The Board of Governors made the usual appropriations for the celebration of Christmas and New-Year's by the inmates of the Institutions. The weekly report showed an increase of 109 in the number of inmates as compared with the report of the previous week.

The Stock Market further declined about ¼ ₱ cent., yesterday, on the Railway Shares. New-York Central, after selling at 77¼, closed at 77⅜@ ½. Exchange on London for the *Persia*, was done at 109¼@⅜, and on Paris, f.5.17½@f.5.16¼. The *Persia* takes out, to-day, one hundred thousand dollars in Specie and eighty passengers.

Flour was in limited demand, and prices were essentially unaltered. Wheat was moderately inquired for, at former rates. Other kinds of Grain were quiet, as were likewise Coffee, Cotton, Fish, Hops, Metals, Naval Stores, Rice, Molasses and Tallow. Pork, Lard, Linseed Oil and Sugars were more sought after. Beef, Butter, Cheese, Whisky, Hides and Leather were sparingly dealt in. The freight engagements were restricted.

Northern Conservatism.

The "Union Meeting" of Monday night was intended to be a great manifestation of the Conservatism of New-York. This was its only possible value, as the only possible reason for calling it together was to be found in the impression which now pervades the Southern States, that Conservatism is dead at the North, that Abolitionism reigns from Maine to Minnesota, and that John Brown is its prophet. For the sake of doing away with this utterly insane impression, we of New-York submit to what strikes us all as the very superfluous ceremony of reaffirming our devotion to a Union which we have never dreamed of disturbing. We do this because we regard it as a duty of patriotism and fraternity. The South asks it of us; and we do it. This being the case, it is infinitely to be regretted that some of the most prominent speakers at this meeting should have delivered themselves of doctrines neither Northern nor Conservative. If Charles O'Conor, for instance, thinks it necessary to assail the settled conviction of the Northern people on the subject of Slavery, and to chant peans in honor of a perfectly revolutionary policy on that subject which it has occurred to his own mind to propose to us, we cannot but wish that he had selected some more congenial occasion for "delivering his soul." Mr. O'Conor has an undoubted right to his theories, but why should he attempt to impose them upon the expectant South as the Conservatism of New-York? The South already knows, or must be very plainly told, (as we are glad to see that Mr. Fillmore in his letter had the patriotic good sense and courage to tell her,) that New-York Conservatism is a very different thing. New-York Conservatism is Northern Conservatism;—it is the respect which the honorable and loyal millions of the North feel for the Constitution of their country and the rights of their brethren—a respect entirely independent, however, of all sympathy with the opinons, and all approval of the institutions, which these brethren may think fit within the circle of their own sovereign responsibility to maintain. This Conservatism is now what it has always been—hostile to Slavery in the abstract, opposed to the extension of Slavery, filled with an abiding conviction that the Northern States have been happily rid of it, and that it can never come into the arena of our national politics without breeding just such evil passions, conflicting sentiments and perilous exasperation as we are all now deploring, and doing our best to overcome. This is the only Conservatism which can be of any use to the South and the Union to-day. This was the Conservatism of our fathers—of the men who, under Providence, have made the nation what it is; and by such as they alone, loyal to their own convictions as well as to the rights of others, can the nation be maintained.

The South, for instance, has cause to remember with no hostile feelings the name of one of New-York's most illustrious sons, Chancellor Livingston. That splendid territorial acquisition which has done more than any one thing besides to give the South her present importance in the world, the annexation of Louisiana, was the work of this statesman. Sent to France by Mr. Jefferson, almost immediately after his inauguration, Mr. Livingston so urged this object upon the First Consul that seven days before the arrival of Mr. Monroe, deputed to assist him specially in his mission, Napoleon had announced to his Council his intention of selling to the United States all that had been ceded to him in America by Spain.

Appointed to the high office of Recorder by the Crown in 1773, Mr. Livingston was removed in 1775 for his resistance to British oppression in the Colonies. His career as an American thus began with the birthday of the Revolution itself. He sat in the great Congress of '76, and was one of the Committee of Five, with Jefferson, Franklin, Sherman and Adams, appointed to draft the Declaration of Independence. Prominent throughout the whole war, a member of the Committee which drew up the first Constitution of the State of New-York, appointed in 1781 the first Foreign Secretary of State of the United States, twice Chancellor of the State of New-York, a member of that Convention of Annapolis which recommended the final Convention in which the actual Constitution of the United States was framed at Philadelphia, the name of Robert R. Livingston is forever identified with all the great steps through which the English Colonies in America rose into the rank of a free, prosperous and powerful nation. It is identified, too, with the long struggle of Fulton and of Fitch to compel the stupid world into the recognition of that magnificent discovery of the application of steam, which now seems to us all the simplest thing imaginable. When the New York Legislature of fifty years ago pooh-poohed the whole project as "whimsical and idle, and unworthy legislative attention," Mr. Livingston had the singular wit to think of the matter as we all think of it now. Oddly enough, his fellow-citizens, our fathers, looked upon this prescience of his as a sort of "craze," and laughed at him behind his back in a good-humored way for indulging it. They thought his "Steamboat bill" a capital joke, till the first steamboat which ran upon the Hudson, bearing the name of his residence of *Clermont*, put the matter in rather a different light.

If such a man as this, a Republican of the Revolution, national in all his relations and acts—the very father, in one sense, of our Mississippi steamboats and our "territorial expansion"—may not be considered a safe enough type of Northern Conservatism to suit the needs of the South and of the time, where are we to look for such a type?

On the 21st March, 1785, the Council of Revision—a wise and eminently conservative feature of our first State Constitution, introduced by Mr. Livingston himself—being in session at New-York, a bill for the abolition of Slavery was brought up from the Legislature and reported upon by Mr. Livingston, who objected to its passage for the following reasons:

1. Because the last clause of the bill enacts that no negro, mulatto or mustee shall have a legal vote in any case whatsoever; which implicatively excludes persons of this description from all share in the Legislature, and those offices in which a vote may be necessary, as well as from the important privilege of electing those by whom they are to be governed: the bill having, in other instances, placed the children that shall be born of slaves in the rank of citizens, agreeable both to the spirit and letter of the Constitution, they are as such, entitled to all the privileges of citizens, nor can they be deprived of these essential rights without shocking those principles of equal liberty which every page in that Constitution labors to enforce.

2. Because it holds up a doctrine which is repugnant to the principles on which the United States justify their separation from Great Britain, and either enacts what is wrong or supposes that those may rightfully be charged with the burdens of government who have no representative share in imposing them.

3. Because this class of disfranchised and discontented citizens, who at some future period may be both numerous and wealthy, may, under the direction of ambitious or factious leaders, become dangerous to the State and effect the ruin of a Constitution whose benefits they are not permitted to enjoy.

4. Because the creation of an order of citizens who are to have no legislative or representative share in the government, necessarily lays the foundation of an aristocracy of the most dangerous and malignant kind, rendering power permanent and hereditary in the hands of those persons who deduce their origin through white ancestors only; though these, at some future period, should not amount to a fiftieth part of the people. That this is not a chimerical supposition will be apparent to those who reflect that the term *mustee* is indefinite; that the desire of power will induce those who possess it to exclude competitors by extending it as far as possible; that, supposing it to extend to the seventeenth generation, every man will have the blood of many more than two hundred thousand ancestors running in his veins, and that if any of these should have been colored, his posterity will, by the operation of this law, be disfranchised; so that, if only one-thousandth part of the black inhabitants now in the State should intermarry with the white, their posterity will amount to so many millions that it will be difficult to suppose a fiftieth part of the people born within this State two hundred years hence, who may be entitled to share in the benefits which our excellent Constitution intended to secure to every free inhabitant of the State.

5. Because the last clause of the bill being general, deprives those black, mulatto, and mustee citizens who have heretofore been entitled to a vote, of this essential privilege; and under the idea of political expediency, without their having been charged with any offence, disfranchises them in direct violation of the established rules of justice, against the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and tends to support a doctrine which is inconsistent with the most obvious principles of government, that the Legislature may arbitrarily dispose of the dearest rights of their constituents.

This was the conservatism of New-York in 1785; a conservatism which rejects the doctrines of the Dred Scott decision; which asserts the citizenship of free negroes; which denounces all attempts to create inferior and degraded castes in the midst of a free society;—a conservatism from which the Slaveholding States could expect nothing more than respect for their own reserved rights, from which they must anticipate the most unqualified condemnation of the institution of Slavery in the abstract.

With this conservatism the slaveholding South was willing to frame an union in 1787. From this conservatism, represented in the person of Chancellor Livingston himself, Gen. Washington, the slaveholding first President of the United States, was content to accept his first oath of office in April, 1789.

Has union with such conservatism as this now become impossible to the South? If so indeed it be, to what quarter are we to look for the preservation of the Union, which the loyal multitudes of the North have not the remotest intention of assailing; and of the Government which they have never dreamt of so administering as to rob their Southern brethren of one right which the men of 1785 would have guaranteed and defended?

The Yonkers Railway Scheme.

The Yonkers railway scheme, which the Mayor has just vetoed, is another example of the tenacity with which the Common Council of New-York adheres to the tactics which have for years back made it so notorious, and we might almost add, so infamous. A railroad from this City to Yonkers, which has now become almost one of our regular suburbs, by an inland route, might possibly prove a convenience to the yearly increasing mass of citizens who are forced by the crowded state of the island, and the costliness of a residence in town, to make their homes in the country. The Hudson River Road cannot, from the nature of things, be expected fully to supply the wants of the suburban population, whose villas now line the banks of the river as far up as Tarrytown. Under the existing arrangements, the trains of this road are few in number, and during the Winter season, when the evening attractions of the City are greatest, it affords no means of leaving town after 6½ o'clock P. M. Any man who lives beyond Bloomingdale has to pass the long evenings of mid-Winter in as complete a seclusion, so far as the City is concerned, as if he lived at Fishkill or Poughkeepsie.

Moreover, it is a well-known effect of all monopolies to render the monopolist comparatively indifferent to the comfort, the rights and the feelings of those who are forced to accept his services, and the constant complaints which reach us of incivility, inattention and other official *laches* on roads like this of the Hudson River, indicate a state of things for which nothing but a wholesome competition can be expected to find a remedy.

The one virtue (and it is no slight one in this country of Norwalk and Schagticoke massacres) which is universally conceded to the Hudson River management, is that of a steady and faithful devotion to the personal safety of their passengers. But this is a virtue which should be a necessity of self-respect and character to every man who assumes the serious responsibilities of a public carrier. All things considered, there is good ground for believing that a new inland road between Yonkers and the City, with a reasonable supply of trains, and fair access to the City at night, would be an immense boon to the increasing population which now lies between these two points.

There are, however, two ways of getting a railroad constructed between New-York and Yonkers—a legal and an illegal one; and the Common Council undertook on the 7th inst., with its usual sinister aptitude, to promote, as far as in it lay, the illegal one. Grants of lines of railroad leading through the streets of the City and out of it, are, as everybody knows, subjects of eager competition amongst people fond of money, and not particular about the means of procuring it. Considering the enormous profits that accrue from every such enterprise, the rule that the City ought to derive a large revenue from the grant of the monopoly, is not only well established, but just and salutary. The Common Council, however, not only passed a resolution granting to a certain Company the privilege of laying a track through certain streets and avenues of this City, and thence to Yonkers,—in reality another form of the Broadway Railroad scheme,—without making any reservation, even in the questionable form of a capitalized tax, in favor of the City, but illegally hurried the resolution through both Boards on the same day, doubtless for the purpose of preventing discussion. For these reasons Mayor Tiemann has very properly vetoed it.

The conduct of the Common Council, however, or of those who have instigated them to this piece of trickery, ought not to prejudice the scheme itself, or some similar project more honorably conceived. There is no city in the world growing in the same ratio as New-York—no one city in the world in which the mass of the citizens are forced to the same extent to live outside her borders. Topographical and political reasons, too, instead of diffusing this surplus population in a circle around the great centre, force it in one stream northward—a stream so heavy and so constant, that it may be said, without exaggeration, that New-York City extends thirty miles northward from the Battery. Under such circumstances, means of communication in that direction cannot be too much increased. It is disgraceful that people living a mile or two from our northern municipal boundary, and a large number who are actually living inside of it, on the island, should for seven months of the year be as completely cut off from access to theatres, churches and social intercourse in the City itself, after nightfall, as if we were surrounded by a moated ditch, and closed our gates and raised our draw-bridge every evening at sunset, in the manner of mediæval Europe.

The Mexican Treaty.

"It is always the darkest the hour before dawn," is a proverb of which we hope that the Mexican Liberals may now have immediate reason to recognize the sterling truth. But the other day the star of their fate was declining with fearful rapidity. Miramon, enriched with two millions of plundered gold, was driving back their chieftains and their troops along their whole line; dissensions were raging in the Cabinet of their President at Vera Cruz, and there seemed no reason to anticipate for them and their cause anything better than a complete and final overthrow. To-day, the telegraph informs us that Mr. McLane, our Minister in Mexico, has just returned in the man-of-war *Brooklyn* to New-Orleans, bringing with him the final draft of his treaty concluded with the Juarez Government. This treaty, the outline of which was published in the Times more than three months ago, promises, as we then pointed out, to restore to Liberal Mexico all, and more than all, that she has lost by the recent triumphs of the Church Party. It concedes to the United States a safe right of way across the Mexican territory from the Gulf to the Pacific, relieves our commerce in the transit of the heaviest burdens under which it has hitherto been compelled to struggle, authorizes us to lend to the Liberal authorities of Mexico the naval and military support which may be necessary to secure the execution of the stipulations agreed upon, and in a word, completes the work which Mr. McLane was sent to Mexico to accomplish, and opens the way fairly, honorably and fully, to a legitimate American influence in Mexico.

To have reached this result in the face of the complicated difficulties which beset him in Mexico, and in spite of the depressing weight of the chronic apathy with which the whole subject of our Mexican relations has been regarded at home, is an achievement of which our Envoy may justly be proud. His prize has been won, as the readers of the Times who have studied the course of our recent relations with Mexico in these columns need hardly be reminded, by the simple force of a direct and masculine diplomacy. It can only be lost to us now through the indifference or the blundering of the authorities at Washington. We shall not prematurely anticipate any such catastrophe, but the actual aspect of affairs at the Capital is most unfortunately calculated to provoke very serious anxiety in regard to the fate of this most important convention. For the condition of the Juarez Government demands our instant action, and who can venture to look for instant action on the Mexican question from a Government absorbed in discussing the ways and means of staving off a dissolution of the American Union itself?

Napoleon's Liverpool Letter.

It is the penalty of all originality to breed imitators; and the worthy citizen who has lived so long in history on the strength of his getting himself kicked by the King of France, has at last provoked a brilliant rivalry of his cheap but quaint distinction.

Four Liverpool merchants, under the combined instigation of a good dinner and a greedy desire of notoriety, have procured for themselves the privilege of making their native country ridiculous in the eyes of the world. They sat down one day in Liverpool, and put the general alarm felt by their fellow-countrymen on the subject of French invasion, and Imperial designs, into a sort of supplicatory "round robin," which they dispatched to the address of the Emperor Napoleon. The sum of this ambitious screed pretty plainly appears to have been a complaint that England had been scared out of her senses, and that the business affairs of Englishmen were seriously affected, by the dread uncertainty which brooded in the British mind as to the possible intentions of the tremendous Emperor beyond the Channel. It was, in short, an appeal to the humanity of the arbiter of Europe, in behalf of the disconsolate "Island Queen" and her perturbed and heavy-hearted subjects. With his usual tact, and his usual scorn of worn-out diplomatic etiquette, the Emperor Napoleon at once directed his secretary to make this singular epistle the occasion for speaking his mind directly to the English people. Putting aside the solemn mysteriousness of Cabinet communications through "Her Majesty's Ministers," and the hardly less solemn mysteriousness of "information drawn from the highest quarters" by the "Own Correspondents" of the Press, the most powerful sovereign in the world treats these four frightened and not overwise Englishmen with a direct and manly courtesy; acknowledges the receipt of their epistle through his Secretary, and charges that officer to tell them, and through them their countrymen, that the only "cause of their and England's apprehension" is to be sought in the "rumors created among them by the obstinate propagation of the most chimerical of alarms."

That the leading journals of England should be at once confounded and annoyed by the profitable use to which Napoleon has thus turned a document, which no legitimate ruler of the old-fashioned school would have condescended even to read, is natural enough. For the operation of this correspondence on public opinion, out of England, will be twofold. It will exhibit the English people in a very humiliating attitude, and it will also exalt the reputation which the French Emperor already enjoys for a strangely straight-forward, practical and business-like way of playing the sovereign. The quality of disregarding trivial forms when there is a positive point to be made, is one which commends itself particularly to an age like our own, and it has contributed immensely to the unquestionable *prestige* which the Third Napoleon now possesses.

Nothing that the English Press can say, or the English people do, will affect either of these results. It is perfectly true, no doubt, that there are hundreds and thousands of Englishmen who value their personal dignity too highly, and hold too stoutly to their hereditary faith in the prowess and the strength of their native land, to stoop to such a performance as this of the four Liverpool merchants. But it is not less true, that the state of mind indicated in this performance is precisely what the most conspicuous organs of English opinion have for months been laboring to make universal in England. This cry of alarm from the banks of the Mersey, is rather the lyrical expression than the caricature of the "Invasion articles" of the London *Times* and the *Saturday Review*. If there is any considerable number of respectable Englishmen who will blush with indignation at seeing England paraded before Europe as a frightened dove, which France considerately seeks to soothe into calmness and composure, they do not exist by the fault of their most industrious public teachers.

On the Continent of Europe, England's thought is known chiefly through her Press. That Press has only itself to thank for the universal propagation of impressions, which will make this curious "Liverpool correspondence" everywhere significant alike of England's weakness and of the magnanimous predominance of her great historical rival.

Practical Secession.—By way, we presume, of allaying the ill-feeling which already exists between the Northern and the Southern States, and facilitating the task of the friends of the Union, the whole body of Southern Medical Students in the various Colleges at Philadelphia, to the number of three or four hundred, yesterday resolved to secede from the city of Brotherly Love, and betake themselves to some Southern University, where Southern lips may discourse to them of the mysteries of Hygiene, and Southern "subjects" tempt their fledgling skill.

How far these young gentlemen may have been influenced in their course by the circumstance that several of their number were last week arrested for making themselves conspicuous with bowie-knives and pistols, in an attempt to break up an Anti-Slavery meeting, and how far by a pure imsulse of headlong patriotism, does not yet appear. But their proceedings are far more significant of the intensity of Anti-Northern feeling which now pervades the Southern States, than any political speeches in or out of Congress could be. If these young men, who must presumably represent at least the average intelligence of the Southern States, and who have been living in actual contact with the people of a great and singularly conservative Northern city, think it impossible for them any longer to maintain honorable relations with the North, what are we to expect of the great masses of Southern men, who know the North only through the inflammatory diatribes of their own sectional Press? If the Union meetings of Boston, Philadelphia and New-York meet with an immediate response of this kind from a body of educated Southern men actually within hearing of their oratory, what effect can we hope they will produce in the heart of Mississippi or Arkansas?

The Return of the Opera.—We are to have, to-night and to-morrow, a sort of St. Martin's Summer at the Academy of Music. The first regular Opera Season having come to an end, and the opening of the second being reserved by the coming Year as part of his natural inheritance, we are to be refreshed in the else voiceless interval with two pleasant gushes of the lyric muse. Miss Adelina Patti, (whom a proper feeling of patriotic pride forbids us to describe as *Signorina*,) our latest risen star of song, has floated back again into the metropolitan sky, after cheering, for a moment, the solitudes of Philadelphia. The success of this young *débutante* is, in all simplicity, a very just and reasonable matter of satisfaction to all the lovers of musical art, who had been waiting and hoping so long for the always-promised, never-performing, coming woman of American opera. A voice unworn by rash experiments, a natural sense of lyric truth unspoiled by foolish praise or reckless criticism, a graceful precision of vocal execution which long experience could hardly mend,—these are matters not of promise only, but of performance, with Miss Patti, and should make her welcome back to us, though but for an hour, a new mile-stone of encouragement to the young *artiste* in the arduous path upon which she has entered. The present week is a sort of vestibule of the Holidays, and as the managers of the theatres well know, it is a week of much amusement-seeking and a perpetual taking of private boxes. Let Miss Patti profit by the chance of the season; other Miss Pattis, as we have reason to believe, being by no means beyond the resources of our musical population to produce, if this brilliant and adventurous young pioneer of American prima-donna-dom shall find in her own country the appreciation and the encouragement which she has a right to expect.

The District Attorneyship.—The Commission appointing Judge Parker to the District-Attorneyship, rendered vacant by the death of the late Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, has reached this City, but it is stated that he will not accept the office. During this interregnum no business in the District-Attorney's office but that of the most urgent character can be attended to.

From Havana.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. CONCHA FOR SPAIN—HAVANA MARKETS.

The United States Mail steamer *Yorktown*, Capt. W. D. Cooper, arrived at this port on Monday evening, from Havana, having left that port last Thursday, 15th inst.

The weather in Havana had been remarkably fine.

On the 13th of December Gen. Concha, with his family, embarked for Spain by the Spanish Mail steamer *San Francisco de Borja*. Quite a number of steam vessels accompanied the *San Francisco* past the Moro Castle.

The *Yorktown* brings us the following report of the Sugar market:

Market dull for old Sugars. Stock 3,000 boxes, and price too high. Contracts for new crop cover 25,000 boxes and 7,500 hhds., at rates of—For 12,000 boxes common qualities, $21, ₱ box of 400 lbs; 13,000 boxes white Refined, at 6⅜c.; yellow do. at 5½c.; Browns No. 12 at $4¾, ₱ 100 lbs.; Muscovadoes, in hhds., at $3 to $4 ₱ 100 lbs.

Freights—Nothing doing in the past week.

Exchanges—London, 15¾ to 16 premium; New-York, 3¾ to 4 do.; New-Orleans, short sight 5½ to 6 do.

With the commencement of the new year will be started a local *Punch* in Liverpool, for which London literary and artistic talent are now being engaged.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Disastrous Fire in Connecticut.

DESTRUCTION OF A FUSE FACTORY—LOSS OF LIFE.

Hartford, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

The fuse factory of Joseph Toy, in Simsbury, took fire at about 7½ o'clock this morning, and was entirely destroyed. The fire took in the lower part of the building, while the employes were at work in the upper story, and the flames spread with such rapidity as to cut off all chance of escape. Consequently, seven females were burnt to death, and two others, together with a boy, the son of the owner, so badly injured that it is believed they cannot survive. The names of the dead, as far as ascertained, are: Catherine Bressey, of New-York State; Mary Jane Bacon, of Simsbury; Hannah and Harriet Head, (sisters;) two other females, names not ascertained, and a married woman named Lampson. Physicians from this city are in attendance upon the injured. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss not reported.

A White Man and Twelve Negroes Drowned.

Savannah, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

A white man and twelve negroes were drowned in the river this morning, in consequence of the capsizing of a boat.

Reported Death of Hon. Lynn Boyd.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

A dispatch to the *Commercial* says that Hon. Linn Boyd died at his residence in Kentucky on Sunday.

Fires.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The occupants of the marble building No. 94 Broadway, perceived a smell of burning wood for which they could not satisfactorily account. They therefore sent for Mr. William Travis, Surveyor of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, to inspect the premises. On cutting away the flooring in the first story, he found the boards and timbers smouldering, and on the point of bursting into a blaze. The fire was easily extinguished.

OBITUARY.

The family of Prince Czartoryski has just suffered a painful loss by the death of the Princess Anna Saphiea, mother-in-law of Prince Adam Czartoryski, who breathed her last on Nov. 26, in the 86th year of her age. Prince Czartoryski had been absent from Paris for some considerable time, but returned on the 25th, and on the ensuing day, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the princess died without a sign of suffering. After the disasters of Poland in 1831 Princess Saphiea remained in the country, and by her efforts succeeded in saving some remnants of the colossal fortune of Prince Czartoryski; and having joined his family in 1836, she brought with her an accession to their pecuniary means, but never ceased to preach order and economy, without, however, closing her heart against the wants of her countrymen or of her country. In Paris she became, indeed, the cashier of all the charitable and useful institutions connected with the Polish emigration.

Mr. Nathan Church, for many years one of the most prominent and successful merchants of Fairhaven, died at that place, on the 11th inst., at an advanced age. His name is identified with the prosperity of Fairhaven, he having accumulated, chiefly in the prosecution of the whale fishery, a fortune probably exceeding half a million dollars.

English papers announce the death, Dec. 1, of Major-General Don Neri, one of the princes of the house of Corsini and Marquis of Lajatico, who had been staying in London for a considerable period, discharging the duties of Special Envoy from the present Government of Tuscany.

Sir Richard Budden Crowder, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and a member of Parliament in 1849, has just died in London, aged 64.

Mr. William J. Black, late editor of the Lynn *Reporter*, died, in this City, on Wednesday, of consumption, at the age of 28 years.

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Nov. 24 to Dec. 1, 1859:

NEW-YORK.	NEW-YORK.
Geo. Francis Train,	Jesse Carothens,
A. L. Hill,	W. S. Engle,
S. R. Elliot,	W. S. Franklin,
T. R. Clark,	W. F. Patterson.
H. H. Holly,	NEW-JERSEY.
J. A. Vorsin, Jr.,	R. F. Ballantine and wife,
C. Coleman,	Geo. B. Nichols.
H. W. Field,	MISSOURI.
H. W. Field, Jr.,	Charles Casey,
R. Douglas and family.	PENNSYLVANIA.
R. Spedding,	Rev. J. P. Lundy and wife,
C. Howe,	S. R. Calwell.
H. Gatis and wife,	MASSACHUSETTS.
G. D. Brooks,	A. Cadman.
L. Ketcham,	CONNECTICUT.
W. Taylor,	J. F. Crocker.
Mrs. C. B. Nichols,	MAINE.
A. M. Strong and family,	J. W. Brown and family.
Rev. H. Gray,	VERMONT.
E. B. Abbott and wife,	J. W. Griffin.
Mrs. Abbott,	

The pupils of the Hopkins Grammar School in New-Haven have presented a service of silver to Prof. Louis Ball, as a token of regard.

Mr. Curry, of Alabama, whose recent speech in the House of Representatives has attracted attention, graduated at Harvard, in the class of Anson Burlingame.

Professor Henry Vethake, LL. D., has resigned the Provostship of the University of Pennsylvania and has accepted the Professorship of Higher Mathematics in the Polytechnic College.

Marshal Vaillant visited the theatre of La Scala at Milan, on the 28th ult., on the occasion of the benefit of the Blind Asylum. He afterwards sent 500 francs to the director of the institution.

The Clerks in the First Auditor's Office of Virginia have presented to the retiring Auditor, Col. Bennett, a rich service of silver plate, consisting of a pitcher, goblets and waiter.

Marquis Massimo d'Azeglio has just published a pamphlet to show that both sound policy and Christian law are in favor of the annexation of Central Italy to Sardinia.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES.

OLD MEN'S COMMITTEE.

The Republican Primary Meetings were held last evening. We give the tickets elected from all the Wards, save the Sixth, from which we have no returns.

Wards.

1. James Marshall, Joseph P. Boyce, John Corly, Levi Leonard, J. M. Andrews.
2. A. J. Williamson, John Shipton, M. C. Fordham, M. McGowan, Joseph Morris.
3. John L. Bleakley, A. Stookey, Sam'l Lecompte, Robt. A. Gould, John M. Costa.
4. James Kelly, Louis Saumann, H. H. Henlet, C. J. Steinheimer, Morris Friedsam.
5. John A. Kennedy, N. Kingsley, Sr., J. M. Tuthill, Chas. C. Nott, C. F. Randolph.
7. Dan. L. Petter, Robert Murray, Wm. Horrigan, John M. Gallagher, Thos. Murphy.
8. Andrew Bleakley, James H. Corwin, Andrew Stewart, John J. Silicock, Francis E. Hurlbut.
9. John Heyser, Solomon L. Hull, Silas B. Dutcher, Henry W. Smith, Robert Edwards, Jr.
10. William Allen, Geo. Donaldson, John R. Lawrence, H. S. Smith, J. W. Olson.
11. John Lewis, J. G. Beck, J. A. Geetze, Geo. Sparrow, Thos. Doyle.
12. J. B. Bachelor, Edward Ketchum, J. S. Dewey, A. Wakeman, James Davis.
13. E. Elliott, J. F. Seymour, H. A. Smith, E. E. Ellery, Augustus Feilen.
14. Sidney Smith, S. S. Benedict, Robt. Irwin, Thomas Bennett, John P. Kennedy.
15. John L. Taylor, Hiram Barney, F. R. Sherman, Chas. Cheney, H. T. Cleveland.
16. A. C. Ellis, W. Smith, W. H. Bull, J. Cuthell, Hugh Gardner.
17. Joseph C. Pinckney, A. J. Odell, Charles Brewinghausen, James Cushing, Jr., Thomas Little.
18. E. D. Smith, Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., I. T. Glaubensklee, G. J. Rusch, G. I. Strong.
19. G. J. Gregory, Charles McCarty, Charles A. Cooper, J. T. W. Van Riper, Wm. A. Maynard.
20. James G. McAdam, A. J. Dittenhoeffer, W. J. Williamson

THE NORTH STAR.

Letter from an Officer of the Navy Concerning the Steamer North Star..

U. S. STEAMER SARANAC,
Panama, Friday, Dec. 2, 1850.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN: I have just read in the *Herald*, of the 16th ult., under the heading of "The missing steamer *North Star*," a paragraph giving the views of Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, owner of the *North Star*, in which he says: "He only knows this, that the steamer was as stanch and as seaworthy, as well officered and equipped, as well manned and provisioned, as any ship that ever left the port of New-York, and if she is lost, that he cannot help it."

Now, my dear Captain, I am unwilling to think that Mr. VANDERBILT would knowingly and willfully send a falsehood, but I think he was only quizzing the gentleman who called on him to know the condition of the steamer on her leaving New-York.

I was, as you know, a passenger on board of the *North Star* in charge of a draft of 180 men for the United States steamer *Saranac*, lying at Panama, and assert without fear of contradiction from an honest sailor, that the *North Star* was badly manned and badly equipped for the voyage from New-York to Aspinwall, and I was told by her Captain that she was better equipped than any of the Vanderbilt steamers.

I will now particularize:

On the 20th of October, 1850, we left New-York bound towards Aspinwall, with the following officers and *deck hands*: 1 captain, 2 mates, three quarter masters, 4 men, 1 boy; total, 11, to work a steamer of 1,200 tons, instead of the *eighty-four* able-bodied *seamen*, as the New-York *Herald* states.

On crossing the *bar* we bore away to the southward, making a free wind (top-gallant breeze.) The topsail was set, but it stood for a moment only, being so rotten that it split from clew to earing. *It was taken in, sent down and repaired by the "Saranac's" men.*

On the second day out (with a fore-top-mast steering sail breeze) *the mainsail split*, but the captain manfully kept it on her with this "Irish" reef in it, having no more *spare* canvas to *repair* sails—the *repairs* put on the *topsail* had exhausted his stores.

On the 25th, at 5 A. M., *broad day-light*, the steamer *North Star* was run on the inner reef of the Piana Keys, about 300 yards from the *beach* (*white sand.*) Breakers on port and starboard *quarters*.

I was on deck at the time she ran ashore, and on looking out was, and am up to this moment, astonished, why the helmsman did not see the *breakers with land*. The helmsman *was the only one of the steamer's crew on deck at the time she struck.*

The captain had gone below to get a "bite," and the second mate (who was left in charge of the deck) had gone below to get the hose, to wash decks.

No watch was kept on deck usually at night, except by the helmsman and one of the mates. At 6 A. M. the boats were lowered and manned by the *Saranac's* men, and by 10 A. M. the passengers (800 in number) were landed in safety. I am sorry to say that nearly all of the steamer's men left the ship with the passengers, and did not return until they found that water and provisions were scarce on the island.

On lowering the "*fine life-boats*," I was astonished to find nearly all of them *leaking*—(it was necessary to pass in buckets to bail with)—to find them *minus* "*cleat-pins*," *minus* "*rudders*," *minus* "*masts*," and *minus* "*sails*."

At 10 A. M., all hands being clear of the ship, and sails, we commenced to look about for the ways and means to relieve the steamer from her *perilous condition*. On inquiry I found, to my astonishment, that there were *no hawsers, no tackles, no spare rigging*, or, as a Spaniard did express it, "*El vapor no tiené nada hay absolutamente—nada abordo, cosa ninguna*" for such a *terrible frightful emergency*.

It was necessary to carry out an anchor, using the fore, quarter and spring fasts (*much worn*) for a hawser, unreeving the running rigging to reeve tackles. At every heave the tackles or blocks gave way. More running rigging had to be unrove, and more tackles rove, and luff upon luff clapped on the bow, quarter and spring fasts, now converted into the use of a hawser. When all this was accomplished, on again heaving, we discovered that the *so-termed* hawser was "complaining"—that consoling and truthful Spanish proverb that "*La perseverencia toda cosa alcanza*" might supply the Spaniard's terms for VANDERBILT's deficiency, therefore with "*perseverancia*" was supplied "*nada cosa ninguna*," &c., &c.; and what could only now be done was done by the *Saranac's crew* viz., to carry out the *other* anchor with the *chain* cable attached. Now, again, were the "fine life-boats" brought into requisition, and I assure you whilst carrying out this anchor and chain, I looked on with fear and trembling. I expected every moment that one of the "*fine life-boats*" would give way, and if one had, the men would have been in great danger, for "*John Shark*" was in sight at the time, looking out for the first fellow overboard. We took the precaution of keeping a boat, manned, ready to send assistance. Fortunately, no accident happened, and the anchor was planted, and the chain landed safely and expeditiously for the means at hand.

On the 31st, at 10 A. M., it being high-water, with a gentle ground swell, we succeeded in getting the steamer off, and afloat—having thrown overboard 400 tons of coal—by backing the wheels, the anchor and chain being of little assistance, in consequence of having no strong tackles to work with.

To illustrate finally the bad condition of her boats: on the second day after running on shore, finding our water would run short, we concluded to send a boat to "Fortune" Island, distant 50 miles, for assistance. Lieut. BRAINE had forcibly to seize on the private property of one of the passengers for canvas to make a sail for the boat. An old piece of spar had to be dubbed down into a mast.

Rounds of the *chains* had to be broken out for *tholepins*, and one to be fitted to steer with, the rudders being all lost,—*if there were any ever furnished.*

The above is a true statement of the condition of the equipments and number of men (deck hands) on board the *North Star*, and yet I'm told that his (VANDERBILT's) other steamers are *not so well manned and equipped*.

Mr. VANDERBILT should be prosecuted for endangering the lives of passengers and the safety of mails placed under his charge. I hope you will cause this to be published in some national papers—not an *Abolition* sheet—but not to be published without my name appended, so as to let Mr. VANDERBILT know where to apply if he wants any further truths or information as to the treatment of the passengers and the style in which the provisions are served up, and the *filthy* condition in which the *North Star's* cabins were kept.

Faithfully yours,
M. CARRINGTON WATKINS,
Lieut. U. S. N., and Executive Officer
U. S. S. Saranac.

Keep Warm and Dry.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 378 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

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IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
Unrivaled by any in the market.
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USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
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P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.
ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style at WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Trusses with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

We respectfully call the attention of the public to the large and elegant sale of Fancy Goods and Bronzie Statues to be disposed of THIS DAY, at auction, by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., at No. 536 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Gentlemen and Ladies, if you want to get a good pair of double-soled Boots, just call at CAHILL'S, where you can get well suited in any styles. He has reduced his stock down to first cost in order to close the concern. S. CAHILL, No. 377 Broadway.

Phrenology points out the true Character and the peculiar talent one has for a profession, trade or occupation. Every one should learn his character by obtaining an examination of
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

The "Riggs Truss"—Waterproof, cleanly, durable—contracts the openings by lateral pressure; also saves the spermatic cord from injury by means of compression and obstructed circulation. No. 448 Broome-st., N. Y.

Embroidered L. C. Handkerchiefs, Embroidered SHIRT FRONTS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCARFS, per steamer *Persia*.
F. C. KEMPTON, No. 196 William-st., cor. John.

Gentlemen's Robes de Chambre—New and rich styles for Holiday Presents, singly or by the dozen.
C. B. HATCH & Co.,
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No. 1 sewing machine.....$125
No. 1 sewing machine..... 80
The family sewing machine, A..... 75
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KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
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No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
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The largest variety of Fancy Articles of every imaginable form for Christmas Trees in the City: also, Bon-Bon Boxes of elegant designs, handsome ornamental Cakes, Table Ornaments, Mottoes, Boned Turkey, Pickled Oysters, French Preserved Fruits, &c., for New-Year Tables, at extremely low prices.

Barry's Tricopherous
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
"A swift-fingered sister of love and charity."
An appropriate Christmas present for a wife, mother, daughter, sister, pastor or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

GILES—FREELAN—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Kelsey Walling, WM. T. GILES to CAROLINE A. FREELAN.

DIED.

TUTHILL.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 18, ANDREW J. TUTHILL, in the 34th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother James M. Tuthill, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 535 Hudson-st., on Wednesday next, Dec. 21, at 12½ o'clock.

PARKER.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 19, EMILY J., wife of John Parker, and daughter of Wm. Y. Purviance, of this City, aged 37 years.
Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.
☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

BARTLETT.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 18, ASAHEL H. BARTLETT, aged 51 years and 7 months.
The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 86 Perry-st. The friends of the family, the members of Holland Lodge No. 8 F. A. M., Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, Cœur de Lion Encampment No. 23, and the Masonic Fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

BARNARD.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 19, ISABEL, only daughter of Owen H. and Eliza A. Barnard, aged 4 years 1 month and 19 days.
The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the family, No. 190 7th-av., corner 23d-st. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

MOORE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 20, GEORGE HARVEY MOORE, printer, in the 34th year of his age, a native of Nashua, N. H.
His funeral will take place on Thursday, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from No. 99 Varick-st. His friends and acquaintances, and the members of Typographical Union No. 6, are invited to attend without further notice.
☞ Albany and Boston papers please copy.

BROWER.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 19, suddenly, at the Academy of Music, of apoplexy, ABRAM D. BROWER, aged 58 years.
The friends of the family, also Mystic Tie Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., Hertimage Lodge 165, I. O. of O. F. Bookbinders' Association, and members of Police, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 191 Mott st., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.
☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

FIELD.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 20, SARAH, wife of Stephen Field.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 137 Eldridge-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MACFARLANE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, after a lingering illness, CATHARINE BERTINE, wife of John M. Macfarlane.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 233 9th st.

SWETLAND.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 19, of asthmatic consumption, JOSEPH SWETLAND, in the 75th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 254 West 22d-st.

SLOAT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, Mrs. SARAH SLOAT, in the 81st year of her age.
Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the house of her son-in-law, Wm. A. Cox, No. 89 St. Mark's-place, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

PECK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at the Methodist Parsonage in 43d-st., FRANCES AGUSTA, daughter of Rev. L. W. and Sarah M. Peck, aged 4 years and 2 months.
Funeral services will take place at the 43d-st. M. E. Church this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family and members of the church and congregation are invited to be present without further invitation.

PENNOYER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, suddenly, FANNIE JANE, daughter of Oscar F. and Phebe A. Pennoyer, aged 2 years and 16 days.
The remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

OWEN.—In this City, on Monday night, Dec. 19, GERTRUDE, infant daughter of J. B. and Annie Owen, aged 1 month and 4 days.

AUSTIN.—In Springwater, Livingston County, N. Y., SARAH W., wife of Marcus O. Austin, and daughter of Parker H. Pierce, Esq., aged 23 years and 8 months.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

WARD.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 20, of paralysis, BETHUEL WARD, in the 73d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church.

CULBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 19, JOSIAH CULBERT, aged 29 years, of the firm of Culbert Bros., New-York.
The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, P. V. Remsen, No. 129 South 8th-st. His friends and the friends of the families are invited to attend.

WATERBURY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 19, suddenly, HARVEY H. WATERBURY.
His friends and acquaintances, also those of his father-in-law, Mr. Wm. Turner, and his brothers Rufus Mead, Albert G. and Wm. M. Waterbury, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 27 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SHELDEN.—At Philadelphia, on Sunday, Dec. 18, HENRY SHELDEN, of the firm of Henry Sheldon & Co.
The funeral will take place, on Wednesday, Dec. 21 at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house of James Freeland, No. 98 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

JOHNSON.—At Richmond, Staten Island, on Monday morning, Dec. 19, JOHN JOHNSON, in the 65th year of his age.
The friends and acquaintances of the family and of his son John H., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at at 11 o'clock, at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond. Carriages will be at Vanderbilt's Landing on the arrival of the 9 o'clock boat from New-York.

CANBY.—At Massillon, Ohio, on Saturday, Dec. 17, CALEB CANBY, aged 32 years, formerly of Philadelphia.

HEINE.—At Berlin, on Wednesday, Nov. 23, CATHERINE SEDGWICK HEINE.
The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Nice, Italy, Saturday, Nov. 26, after a short illness, SAMUEL HOWLAND, aged 7 years, and on Monday, Nov. 25, MARY HOWLAND, aged 5 years, the only children of Alexander Van Rensselaer, of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 657, Dec. 20, 1850.
[Not received.]
Class No. 658, Dec. 20, 1850.
[Not received.]

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 20, 1850,
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IV. GOV. MAGOFFIN'S MESSAGE.
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FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS, Executors of the estate of the late Timothy Rhodes, deceased, offer at private sale the farm owned by the said deceased, situated in the township of Flushing, Queens County, and one mile from the depôt at Queens Station, containing 60 acres of tillable land, in a high state of cultivation, and 6 acres of woodland. On the premises is a good dwelling house, two barns, hovel, waggon house, work shop and other out buildings. Persons wishing further information can apply to either of the subscribers, near the premises.

B. T. KISSAM,
C. H. RHODES, } Executors.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad depôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage-house, cow stables, two other houses a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE—WORTHY OF ATTENTION for situation and price:
10 lots on 68th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; good ground—low price.
4 lots on 8th-av., corner of 53d-st.
3 lots on 5th-av., between 98th and 99th sts.
10 lots on 5th-av., between 89th and 90th sts.
1 lot on 5th-av., corner of 99th-st.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

ONLY $4,000 CASH.—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house, No. 174 West 23d-st., in a pleasant and refined neighborhood, convenient to stages and cars, with all the modern improvements, gas, bath, hot and cold water, laundry, &c., fitted up by the owner in the most complete manner for his own use. Inquire of CLEMENT M. SHAMAN, British Commercial Life Insurance Co., No. 65 Wall-st. Price $10,000, $5,000 or $6,00 on mortgage.

A GOOD BARGAIN IN UP-TOWN LOTS.—Three parcels of lots lying together between 9th and 10th avs. and 96th and 100th sts., will be sold on easy terms, either together or separately, at very low prices.
SAMUEL BEMAN & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway.

DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st. and No. 13 Fine st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE-ST. FOR SALE.—The large plot of land known as the old Stone Church, on Duane-st., near Hudson, 100x127 feet; eligibly situated for large stores, being near the railroad depôts; terms liberal. Apply to J. ODELL, or J. O. FOWLER, Committee, corner Washington and Barclay-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

$3,600.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two-story and half cottage, nearly new, and in the most healthy part of Brooklyn, within two blocks from Fulton-av. and Flatbush-av. cars; will be sold either furnished or unfurnished; nearly all can remain on mortgage. For further particulars address EARLY, Box No. 945 New-York Post office.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT.—For sale, five new and handsome brown-stone houses, situated on 2d-av., with all modern improvements. Will exchange for unencumbered lots, a good farm within one hundred miles of the City, building materials, stocks or bonds. Apply to F. A. WHITTAKER, No. 18 Wall-st., third floor, front room.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water power and stone factory, 35 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES, and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap by S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and Real Estate Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXington-av., between 52d and 53d sts. The neighborhood is improving very fast; there are five fine brown-stone houses just being finished opposite. Inquire of M. F. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING LANDS IN IOWA.—Will be given in exchange for stocks of merchandise. Where the stock is sufficiently large part cash will be paid. Letters addressed to Box No. 3,017 New-York Post-office, will receive immediate attention.
MASON, BISHOP & CO.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS, Bonds, merchandise, or City property, three partially improved Farms, of 320 acres each, on the Illinois Central railroad, 3½ miles from Peru Station, and 108 miles south of Chicago. Apply to ROB'T E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A NEW FOUR-story high-basement brown-stone house and lot, with all modern improvements, in Lexington-av., second house above 34th-st., on easy terms; also, one house on 38th-st., first house east of Lexington-av. Price $7,500. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW PHILADELPHIA BRICK houses and lots on East 15th-st., near 2d-av., 20x77 feet each, on very favorable terms. Also, 6 lots on East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN Leavenworth City, Kansas, improved and unimproved. The owner, with maps, may be seen at the office of J. B. SIMPSON, Continental Bank Buildings, Nassau st., for ten days, from 10 to 2 o'clock.
J. H. DAY.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT IN Bloomfield, N. J., 40 minutes from New-York: location near Railroad depôt and schools; very desirable for a small family. Address L. S., Box No. 3,787 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST FARMS —A very nice house and half an acre of land, in a healthy location, near Depôt at Tremont. Also, a small place in the village of Westchester.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 44 THIRD-av. Lot 23 feet 8 inches wide by 100 feet deep. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phelps-place, East 30th-st.; all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 13 Merchants' Exchange.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let and rents collected. Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq., Matthias Clark, Esq.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
35 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
S. S. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 98 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

WOODWARD'S VERY CHOICE POP CORN is sold, wholesale and retail, at JOHN S. PIERCE'S Grocer, Wine, Tea and Fruit dealer, No. 685 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—None genuine except purchased at No. 685 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 100 WEST-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling-house, with green-house, gardener's house and stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of 83d-st. The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and plants. The dwelling house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 5.

TO LET—THE BLOCK OF GROUND BOUNDED by 7th and 8th avs. and 149th and 150th sts. On the property is a large mansion with suitable out-buildings, well-adapted for a public house or hotel, and commanding a fine view of the High Bridge and Harlem River. For further particulars, apply at No. 85 Prince-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT A REASONABLE PRICE, PART OF a new three-story house in Brooklyn, on Rodney-st., between Lee and Marcy avenues, eight minutes from ferry, one block from railroad. Inquire of J. L. PYETT, No. 207 South 7th-st., Brooklyn; or at FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 653 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING, No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Railroad Companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, room No. 1.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, hoistways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON WEST 11th-st., near 6th-av.; rent $150 a month: possession at once. Also, a furnished house on 4th-av., near 20th-st.; rent $100 a month. For permits call at my office.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of the building No. 443 4th-st., suitable for a carpenter's shop, or any mechanical business. The rooms are well lighted—size, 28 by 50 feet. Apply to S. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, 208 Wm. and 138 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilhooly, 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—ON CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR BROADway, two large furnished parlors and an extension-room, with or without board; also, a room and bed-room on third floor. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 36 BEACH-ST., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of GEORGE C. BYRNE, No. 206 West-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON FOURTH-av., for $100 a month, and possession given at once. For full particulars, call on KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

SLAUGHTER AND PACKING HOUSE TO LET.—The well-known premises in 18th-st., New-York, formerly occupied by Van Brunt & Watrous. Also, the smoke-house and store, No. 230 Chambers-st. Will be let separate or together. For particulars inquire of ELY HOPPOCK, No. 26 William-st., and GEORGE N. SEYMOUR, No. 200 Chambers-st., assignees of Van Brunt & Watrous.

LARGE BUILDING, WITH STEAM-POWER, (70-horse engine, in fine order,) to let in this City. Possession given 1st of January, 1860. Apply by mail or personally, to W. C. HAWKESWORTH,
Room No 4, No. 25 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 34th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

ALL PARTIES HAVING FURNISHED houses to let, are requested to call at my office, and leave a description of the same, as I have actual applications now registered. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED IN the City, by a family residing in the country. There will be required a parlor, four bed-rooms and the use of Kitchen. For satisfactory accommodations in a good neighborhood, $100 per month will be paid. Private family preferred. Address Box No. 3,871 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY, A PARLOR, TWO bedrooms, and another for a servant, furnished, with private table, between 4th and 26th sts. Address Q. V., office of the *Evening Post*.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY E. HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute. Refers to President New-York Free Academy. Address No. 425 Pacific-st., corner of Nevins, Brooklyn.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward take pleasure in announcing the completion of the new School Building for the use of
WARD SCHOOL NO. XIX,
Situated on 14th-st., near 1st-av., and that the same will be formally opened and dedicated to school purposes on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

The building is one of the finest in the City, affording superior accommodations for a large number of pupils.

The teachers are well known for their efficiency and capacity, and are in every respect qualified for their responsible positions.

Pupils desirous of admission to either department may be registered prior to the opening of the school in 14th-st., by making application any day previous to the time after on the 21st inst., at the school corner of 9th st. and 1st-av., or at the school in 14th-st., after the opening, to

WM SMEATON, Principal of Male Department.
Miss CAROLINE HAZELTINE, Prin. Female Depart't.
Miss SARAH E. BUCKBEE, Prin. Primary Department

COMMISSIONERS,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr., SAMUEL CANTRELL.
INSPECTORS,
WM. HIBBARD, JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN
TRUSTEES.
WM. H. VANDERHOOF, GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN LLOYD, SMITH ELY, Jr.,
ELIAS R. BEACH, JOHN HYMOND,
FRANCIS DUNCAN, THOS. B. BARNABY.
New-York, December 10, 1859.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

On Washington Square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 6.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, near 5th-av., New-York, will reopen, after the Christmas holidays, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860. For circular, giving full information, apply to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, N. Y.—$25 for board, furnished room, washing, fuel and common English, from Jan. 2 to close of Winter term. Superb brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y., for a catalogue, or consult A TEACHER, at No. 197 9th-av.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms, in class, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. EBRÉGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ARMENIA, DUTCHESS Co., N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School, for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application. Winter Term, Dec. 15.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

$40 PER TERM. JANUARY 2D THE NEXT TERM opens of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

FREE CLASS FOR VIOLIN AND FLUTE.—New Class on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 P. M., for gents; also, on SATURDAY, at 10 A. M., for boys. Instruments and books furnished free of charge. Free to all. L. A. BENJAMIN, No. 288 Bowery.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—A LADY, (AS GOVerness,) for music, ornamentals and English, to go to Washington. A gentleman and lady for a Female College in Iowa. A lady, for French, to go North. Several Principals and Assistants, with some means, for desirable openings. Also, a gentleman to take charge of an advertising business. Apply at the Nat. Teachers' Inst., No. 335 Broadway; or, for particulars, address RICE & ANDREWS.

A FRENCH LADY, COMPETENT TO TEACH, besides her own language, arithmetic, drawing, etc., wishes to make an engagement for the afternoon with one or two families whose children receive instruction at home, or with some persons desirous to learn French. Testimonials and City references given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 166 *Times* office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW England, educated at Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, and experienced in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a family, or as an assistant teacher in a school. Instruction given in the English branches, French or music. City references given. Address EDUCATION, Bible-house Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FOR A SCHOOL about 30 miles from New-York, a classical teacher, who would take full charge of the Greek and Latin classes, and assist otherwise generally in the school. Address, stating terms and qualifications, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY, LIVING IN THE country, an hour's distance from the City, a governess, competent to teach the usual English branches, together with French, German and music. Address, with terms and references, J. A., Box 1,106 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
547 LOTS
on
BROADWAY AND THE HARLEM RIVER,
Extending from 211th to 216th sts.

In order to preserve the present first-class character of the neighborhood, this splendid farm, known as the farm of JOHN H. DYCKMAN, Esq., will be sold, with restrictions against nuisances of every kind. From 50 to 66 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for
10 YEARS.

For maps apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

Those who wish to see the property can take the Hudson River train from Chambers st. for Tubby Hook Station at 7½ A. M., 20 minutes after 12, or 4 o'clock P. M., from 31st-st. half an hour later. Returning, the train stops at Tubby Hook 48 minutes after 10 o'clock A. M., 43 minutes after 4, and 44 minutes after 5. Time, 1 hour and 5 minutes.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—No. 35 Nassau-st.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., a large invoice of French, German, English and American toys, consisting in part of dolls, figures, mechanical toys, crying babies, barking dogs, miniature theatres, do. stables, animals, guns, balls, sleighs, drums, tea sets, baby houses, musical instruments, and other rich toys and fancy goods.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

$20,000.—AUCTION NOTICE.—RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano-fortes, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpets, elegant chandeliers, oil-paintings, articles of vertu, &c., at the elegant five-story residence, No. 218 14th st., west of 8th-av.—H. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell on THIS DAY, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is in every respect of superior workmanship.

PARLORS—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames; superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte pearl keys, richly inlaid; solid rosewood centre and pier tables, reception chairs in satin, large easy chairs in morocco, splendid French-plate pier-glass, with slab and brackets; costly vases, alabaster flower vases, splendid bronzes, together with rich brocatel and lace window curtains, shades, velvet carpets, elegantly carved rosewood etagere, with plate glass, oil-paintings of great merit and of high cost; three elegant gas chandeliers.

DINING ROOM—Magnificent solid extension table, rich rosewood suite in moquet, all made to match throughout, elegant ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, rich silver ware, castors, tea service, large salvers, fruit stands and baskets, coffee urns, kettles, napkin rings, spoons, forks, ladles, butter-knives, sugar-tongs, &c.; best of ivory cutlery, tumblers, goblets, wines, decanters, &c.

CHAMBERS—Costly rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, couch beds, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites, chairs, rockers, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, 30 pure hair mattresses, counterpanes, ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood hall-stand, silver-plated stair-rods, work-table, clocks, and the entire gas fixtures. Also, a large and general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils. The furniture of this house is worthy of the special attention of housekeepers, as the auctioneer is ordered to sell every lot without reserve. No postponement on any account.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB SALE OF COSTLY STATUARY, SEAL OF DOUBTS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20 and 21, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the spacious salesrooms No. 526 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

Sale of superb marble statuary, rich fancy goods, &c., of every description, suitable for the coming holidays, comprising every style of rich goods to be found in the market, as well as recent importations from France, Italy, Canton, &c. Among the statuary will be found the following works of art from the collection of the Grand Duke of Tuscany: The Playing Child, by Barnazi; bust of the Emperor, copied from the original in the Vatican, Antonio, Adriadno. Cicero. Demosthenes, Caligula, Carcalla, &c., Venus of Canova, bust of Dante, Minerva, copied from the ancient Temple of the Goddess in Athens, the Saviour, by Canova; Child Playing with Dog, Rebecca at the Well, by Feaschi. Also, works by Bunerani, Consani, Lazzerani, and others.

REAL ARTISTIC BRONZES.—Several beautiful groups, figures, &c., some of which are of very large size; real ormoiu figures and groups, Berlin wares, and other articles of virtu, including a large assortment of real silver plated ware of every description.

Also, just received by late arrivals from Italy, a complete and grand assortment of large marble carved vases, richly carved, from two to five feet high, tazzas, Roman vase, carved marble Hebe ditto, card receivers, Parian figures, mantle ornaments, figures, jewel receivers, a handsome group, and the finest variety of these beautiful goods, with rich and fancy articles suitable for the holidays. The above goods are now on exhibition at the above store.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 22 and 23, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery, over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Beautiful collection of costly Oil Paintings, comprising a large and valuable collection of very choice and rare pictures. Among them are the works of Muller, R. Wyngaerdt, Freman, R. Strange, Albano, presented to Dr. Berger by Joseph Bonaparte; R. W. Weir, Herring, Meadows, Geo. Philip Rugendass, a rare work of great value; Julien, Vanos, Rondel, Geo. Howorth, painted to order; Hanley, Louis Lang, Richards, Wright, Ranney, Duvrie, De Moine, Contourier, Lemmens, G. H. Poughton, Shattuck, Colman, Boddington, Cazali, Gabe Desgrange, Bringer, Williams of London, D. M. Carter, Jas. Hart, Wm. M. Brown, Mignot, Vanderlin, Johnson, Baume, Thom, Morris of London, R. Menard, Haris, Knight, and many others. It will be seen by the above celebrated names that this is a sale of no ordinary character.

Also, a beautiful oil painting, "Cupid Sharpening his Arrow," a work of great merit, and was presented by Joseph Bonaparte to Dr. Berger.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 21 an 22, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the warerooms, No. 445 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts. Large sale of elegant enameled furniture, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut, about 50 suites, enameled, with and without marble tops, in bedroom suites, including some of the most elgant ever made; rosewood parlor furniture of newest styles, covered in rich silk brocatel, muslin, &c.; extension tables, chairs, dining-room do., buffets, wardrobes, cribs, ball stands, &c.; bedroom furniture, in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut; marble top dressing bureaus, bedstends, washstands, &c.; hair mattresses, 50 pairs of approved styles, pallasses, and other furniture of the most fashionable and desirable styles. Can be examined as above until day of sale.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 155 West 48th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, the property of a gentleman going abroad, consisting of elegant black-walnut parlor suites, rosewood etagere, French bedsteads, marble-top dressing-bureaus, with glass centre-tables, hair mattresses, dining-table, &c.; oil-cloths, velvet tapestry and Brussels carpets, together with a complete assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The sale will be positive. Catalogues now ready at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st. The house will be rented at a low figure till May next.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

MARBLE STATUE OF THE FISHER GIRL.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, the celebrated marble statue of the FISHER GIRL, sculptured in Florence by W. R. Barbee, a native of Virginia. This is probably the finest piece of sculpture in this country, fully equal to the great work of Powers; it has been exhibited in London and Paris, and received the highest encomiums; nearly all the art-judges in Europe have written in the strongest terms of this magnificent work. It is now in the Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, where it will be exhibited until the day of sale, and then sold without reserve.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 84 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the household furniture contained in the above residence, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, carpets, oil-cloth, centre tables, bookcases, mahogany piano-forte, pier glasses, lace and brocatel window curtains, extension dining tables, dining chairs, mahogany and rosewood dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, blankets, sofa, chairs, tête-à-têtes, crockery, glass ware, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE, TOYS, &C.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP & SON will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., in addition to the catalogue of assorted hardware, a large invoice of toys, embracing a great variety, just adapted to the season. Also, 75 fine English double barrel guns, together with 50 gross of table cutlery of cocoa, white bone, black do., tipped, &c.; all fresh goods and in fine order. Also, English tea trays and waiters, handsome patterns. Terms cash.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21, THURSDAY, Dec. 22, and FRIDAY, Dec. 23, each day at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., a large invoice of Italian marbles, toys, imported bronzes, clocks, statuary, paintings, rich fancy goods, articles of vertu, Bohemian cut glass ware, French China, Sevres vases, Parian ware, Japan goods, silver-plated goods, Berlin ware, &c.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer—No. 23 Bowery.

MORTGAGE SALE OF CARPETING, OIL-CLOTH, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell THIS DAY, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of carpeting, comprising as follows: 1,500 yards ingrain and all-wool carpeting, 800 yards Brussels and velvet carpeting, 1,000 yards four and six quarter floor oil-cloth, velvet rugs, matting, &c., &c. By order of W. P. O'Brien, Attorney for mortgagee. Also, household furniture, consisting of bureau, centre table, chairs, lounge, stoves, &c., &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the furniture of a three-story house—carpets, beds, bedding, dressing bureaus, sofas, chairs, centre, side and extension tables, French and cottage bedsteads hair and other mattresses, feather beds, blankets, dining-room and kitchen furniture, stoves, &c. Terms easy.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, one fourth of the ship *Genoa*, her tackle, apparel, furniture &c.
H. GROMBIE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and rubbers at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21st, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. The goods comprising this sale are among the most desirable we have offered this season. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. prime, fresh, seasonable goods. Also, 150 cases rubbers, to close a concern.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Will be sold at public auction at the hotel of William Durland, in the village of Jamaica, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., about 31 acres of valuable farming land, the farm and premises of William P. Robertson, deceased. The premises are situated at the head of the Fly, in the town of Newtown, and within one mile of the village of Jamaica. The new railroad runs through the premises. There are upon the premises two houses and two barns, and the land is in good order. Sale peremptory to close up an estate. Terms moderate, to be made know at the day of sale.
RICHARD ROBERTSON,
ANDREW P. T. BARBERIE, } Executors.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and a large, pleasant front room, with large pantry, on second floor, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH GAS, hot and cold water, &c., will be let, with excellent board to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at a very moderate price. The house is brown-stone, situated in a desirable neighborhood in West 29th-st. Address M. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let, with board, either together or separate; also, a small room suitable for a single gentleman. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 220 West 32d-st., Boorman Terrace, between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—NO. 15 CLINTON-STREET, BROOKlyn; one handsome furnished room, suitable for a gentleman and his wife; rooms for single gentlemen; convenient to the ferries; pleasant location.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOMS IN SUITE AND single; house first-class and recently opened; those desiring home comforts will call at No. 1,082 Broadway, near 31st-st.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING—AT NO. 143 EAST 12TH-ST., ONE door from 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEmen, and a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with large, comfortable rooms, with full or partial board, within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. ferries; house modern and in a fine location. No. 248 Henry-st., corner of Congress-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—A SMALL FAMILY, RESiding up town, (east side preferred,) who can furnish a young man and wife with pleasant room and board, where they can enjoy the comforts of home, rather than style, and at somewhere near moderate rates, will please address, stating location and terms, T. O. M., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, with parlor and

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

INTEREST COUPONS
of
California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds.
Due Jan. 1, 1860, bought or collected by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st,
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank, N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 47 William-st., buys and sells stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

D. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER,
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.
Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale.
Notes obtained on good securities.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Six per cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after [illegible], 1860.
The Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 20, 1859, until Jan. 1, 1860
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.—Whereas, by an Act approved 1st March, 1844, $150,000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad bonds, bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds in the City of New-York thirty years from the date thereof, but the State on the face of said bonds reserved the power to redeem the principal sum at her pleasure at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860. Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds. And whereas, $1,000 of bonds were issued under acts of Feb. 22, 1847, and March 1, 1847, bearing date from 7th October, 1847, to 15th June, 1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds, to pay at the end of fifteen years, notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that day no interest will be paid thereon.
C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.
By the Governor, MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.}
New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.
A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 3d day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO., and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per share.
Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 31st of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be allowed, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all payments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to stockholders, from the time of each payment.
By order of the Board, J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
629 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.
Open daily, from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as if deposited Jan. 1.
Money to loan on bond and Mortgage.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEORGE SEELEY, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, }
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
SAMUEL L. HULL, Attorney and Counsel.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-st., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }
H. T. SMITH, Secretary.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, NOV. 26, 1859.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have adopted a resolution that the payments on the floating debt shall be made on and after the 26th day of December next; notice is therefore hereby given that all Canal Commissioners' drafts payable out of the proceeds of said loan and dated before the first day of January, 1860, on which payment will be claimed, will, on being presented at the Department, be paid in accordance with the said resolution.
N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the agreement of the Committee and Company will expire on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.
The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 15th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, } Trustees.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 3d of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 168 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th inst. to Jan. 3.
The following gentlemen were reelected officers of the Company, viz.:
HENRY AITKEN, President.
WILLIAM REDMOND, Vice President,
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1859.
A. H. FARLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 45TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
New-York, Oct. 27, 1859.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1859, one-half cash, and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until day of payment. By order
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All moneys deposited as late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not active for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.
November 19, 1859.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, NOV. 30, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTOR have this day declared a semi-annual dividend Twelve and a Half per cent. upon the capital stock this Company, payable at their office, on and MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretar

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—New-York, December, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d of January, inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 30, 1859.—$30,000.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned, in Cleveland, Ohio, until the 20th day of December next for $30,000 of the First or Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund.
A. STONE, Jr., President.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST prox. on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons, on and after this date, (1st January, 1860,) at our office, No. 104 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

FINANCIAL.

BY DECREE MADE BY THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, at a term thereof held at the City of Chicago, on the 30th day of November, 1859, in a certain cause in equity therein pending, wherein Septimus Crookes, and others, are complainants, and the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, and Joel A. Matteson, are defendants, the undersigned have been duly appointed as Receivers in said cause, and all the powers enumerated in said order, including the power to take possession of, control and operate said St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, and receive its revenue, are vested in them as said Receivers. Said Receivers having taken possession of said road and other property, in accordance with said decree, all officers, agents and employes of said Company will be responsible to them accordingly.
JAMES ROBB,
CHAS. CONGDON, } Receivers.
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 12, 1859.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
Dec. 12, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 3, next, to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, who are such at the closing of the Books on the 26th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the morning of Jan. 4. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN,
Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS (OR THEIR REPRESentatives) of the First, Second, and Third Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad Company, and of the St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago Railroad Company, are requested to attend a meeting at the Metropolitan Bank, on THURSDAY, the 22d inst. at 12 noon, to hear the report of the Receivers, and to make arrangements for the organization of a Company, under a special charter to be applied for at the next session of the Legislature of Illinois.
JAMES ROBB.
CHARLES CONGDON, } Receivers.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20, 1859.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. The transfer-books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 11, inclusive.
GEO. A. RUSSELL, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been this day declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 5th of January proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
Dec. 20, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock, A. M., at the Office, No. 174 Centre-st. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 22d inst. until after the election. By order, C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
MACON, Dec. 16, 1859.
STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY can receive the President's Fourteenth Annual Report on application at the Bank of the Republic.

COUPONS ON THE MINNESOTA STATE 8 per cent Bonds, due on 1st January next, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic in New-York upon presentation of the same on and after that day.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, State Treasurer.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:15 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *vid* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M., and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.
JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.
The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNE, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.
Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Dusane-st, as follows viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Fort Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 4 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 10 A. M.; 3:40 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:40 and 8 A. M., and 2:10 P. M.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, DIARIES FOR 1860, and every style of paper and stationery at lowest price. Your custom solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
L. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On THURSDAY, 5th January at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
SONORA,
F. L. BABY, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATS MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or standing, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Prices of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 4.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
and leaving each port every 20 days.
The new, fast and double-engine steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
will take the place of the QUAKER CITY,
and sail for the above port on
MONDAY, Dec. 26,
at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River.
The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled.
Freight received on the 20th. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.
First Cabin.....$60 Steerage.....$25
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on THURSDAY, next, 21st inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
The ASIA will sail 4th January, 1860.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through Tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.....	$20 00
To Mobile.....	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.....	23 00
To Montgomery.....	26 00	To Columbia, S. C....	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.,..	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C....	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn....	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla..	21 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn.	27 00	To Palatka.....	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.,..	27 00		

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, will succeed on SATURDAY, Dec. 24.
NOTICE.—No Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accomodations.$7 50
Freight, 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, *via* SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $25; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LATFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., Dec. 30. Fare on either ship $15. A. HERON, JR., Agent, corner 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES VISITING EUROPE.—Facilities for securing responsible couriers and traveling servants. Courier's and Traveling Servant's Society, (composed of respectable men of different nations,) established in 1851, and enrolled according to Act of Parliament. "The safest plan is to apply to the Secretary of the Society, No. 11 Bury-st., St. James', London, as all the couriers of that Society are competent and trustworthy."—*Editor Bradshaw's Guide.*

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through J. B. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.—THE undersigned, with their associates, members of the present American Express Company, which by its own limitation expires on the 31st day of December inst., owning and holding a large majority of shares therein, have organized a new Joint Stock Company, under the name and style of THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, for the purpose of carrying on the Express business in all its various branches, at all the places, and on and over all the lines of the present Company. The new Company goes into operation and commences its business on the 2d day of January, 1860.
HENRY WELLS,
JOHN BUTTERFIELD,
WILLIAM G. FARGO,
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON,
ALEX. HOLLAND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1859.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE, FOR WANT OF USE.—Fine stylish sorrel horse, light wagon, built by Wood, Gibson & Co. May be seen at No. 266 West 36th-st., or by application at No. 179 Pearl-st., rear office, up stairs.

COUPE FOR SALE.—A VERY HANDSOME new Coupé, made by Wood Bros., has only been used a few weeks. Can be seen before 1 A. M., at the stable, in 18th-st., one door west of 4th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ADELINA PATTI.
POSITIVELY TWO OPERA NIGHTS ONLY.
THURSDAY, Dec. 22,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR and SONNAMBULA.
Many persons having been unable to obtain seats and admission at the last appearance of
MLLE. ADELINA PATTI,
The Directors have made arrangements for
TWO "PATTI" NIGHTS,
which will be the only ones that will be given until the return of the company in February.
The first PATTI NIGHT will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock, when will be given, Donizetti's opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
and the second and positively last PATTI NIGHT on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22,
an which occasion will be given
LA SONNAMBULA,
MLLE. ADELINA PATTI
will be assisted by
Signors BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and WEINLICH.
CONDUCTOR.....SIG. MUZIO
Admission $1; Reserved seats $1 50; front private boxes, four seats, $8; Family, Circle 50c.; Gallery 25c.
The sale of seats for the TWO PATTI NIGHTS will commence this morning, at 9 o'clock.
NOTICE—There will be three ticket offices—the principal one at the Academy of Music, where all the private boxes will be for sale, also parquet and balcony seats, the others at SIBELL'S, No. 12 Wall-st., and BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.
Tickets and seats may be had at the door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BY THE
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
Annual performance of
HANDEL'S MOST SUBLIME WORK,
THE MESSIAH,
ON
CHRISTMAS EVE,
DECEMBER 24, 1859,
On the same
SCALE OF GRANDEUR
Which has characterized the performances of this Society for several years past.
The Society take pleasure in announcing that
MME. ANNA BISHOP,
(The celebrated cantatrice,)
Miss E. COLMAN,
Mrs. H. WESTERVELT,
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS
Will comprise
300 PERFORMERS, AND
Will be rendered doubly effective by the addition of a
GRAND ORGAN,
Consisting entirely of pedals, and made expressly for Oratorio performances, by Messrs. Jardine & Son.
TICKETS OF

CONGRESS.

Speech of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, and Mr. Cochrane, of New-York, in the House.

Three More Ballots for Speaker.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

Another Senatorial caucus was held, this morning, to nominate a Printer, but without success. There were five candidates: Brigadier-General Bowman, Mr. Wendell, Mr. Smith, of the Alexandria *Sentinel*, Hon. H. Waterson, of Tenn., and Capt. Dunnington, of the Capitol Police. Mr. Smith is said to be Senator Hunter's favorite. Mr. Wendell has strong backers, and Mr. Waverson is sanguine. A long communication from Gen. Bowman, together with several letters answering charges preferred against him, were produced in the caucus, and read by several Senators; but without any general conference or expression of opinion the caucus adjourned over till Friday. Gen. Bowman is evidently in a tight place.

The Democrats passed their Committee list to the Republicans yesterday to fill up the blanks. As only two blanks were left in Committees of seven, the Republicans hesitated about filling them, but as a refusal would have been undignified, they complied. The Committees now stand as they were last Winter, with a few trifling changes; Florida having the Chairmanship of Naval and Post-office Committees, and Alabama of the Committee on Commerce. The Popular Sovereignty discussion will be continued on Monday by Senator Green, who has determined to retain his position at the head of the Territorial Committee.

The proceedings in the House to-day have been devoid of the slightest interest. The difficulty with the Democrats is that they have too many captains; all wish to be leaders, and they have hopelessly scattered. Mr. Sherman gained one vote on the last ballot by Mr. Reynolds, of New-York, declining to vote, and the Republicans are sanguine others will do likewise, and thus secure the organization of the House probably this week.

Purser John S. Cunningham was to-day assigned to duty at the Annapolis Naval School.

Commander Chas. S. Boggs was appointed Light-house Inspector for the Twelfth District *vice* Decamp, detached.

The following is a list of promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President since the publication of General Orders No. 37, of July 6, 1859:

PROMOTIONS.

Ordnance Department—Brevet Second-Lieut. Geo. C. Strong, to be Second-Lieutenant July 31, 1859, *vice* Lee, resigned.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery—First-Lieut. George W. Hazard to be Captain July 6, 1859, *vice* Ridgely, deceased.

Company C—Second-Lieut. Chas. D. Anderson, to be First-Lieutenant July 6, 1859, *vice* Hazard, promoted.

Company C—Brevet Second-Lieut. Thos. B. Tannatt, of the Third Artillery, to be Second-Lieut., July 6, 1859, *vice* Anderson, promoted to Comany M.

APPOINTMENTS.

Quartermaster's Department—First-Lieut. Hyatt C. Ransom, of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, Oct. 15, 1859, *vice* Chapman, deceased.

Medical Department—Wm. A. Carswell, of South Carolina, to be Assistant-Surgeon, Nov. 29, 1858, *vice* Babcock, deceased.

Pay Department—Capt. Randolph P. Marcy, of Fifth Infantry, to be Paymaster, Aug. 22, 1859, *vice* Coffee, resigned.

TRANSFERRED.

First-Lieut. Henry A Hendershott, of Second Infantry, to Second Artillery, Oct. 21, 1859, to take place on the Army Register next below First-Lieut. J. M. Taylor.

First-Lieut. Lloyd Beall, of Second Artillery, to Second Infantry, Oct. 21, 1859, to take place on the Army Register next below First-Lieut. T. W. Sweeny.

RESIGNED.

Capt. John W. Phelps, Fourth Artillery, Nov. 2, 1859.

Second Lieut. Jessie B. Wharton, Seventh Infantry, Aug. 31, 1859.

Second Lieut. Jas. L. Thompson, Tenth Infantry, Aug. 7, 1859.

Second Lieut. Archibald L. Harrison, Sixth Infantry, Sept. 5, 1859.

Second Lieut. Chas. C. Lee, Ordinance Department, July 31, 1859.

Paymaster Andrew J. Coffee, July 31, 1859.

COMMISSION VACATED BY NEW APPOINTMENT.

By Paymaster Randolph B. Marcy, his commission as Captain in the Fifth Infantry, Aug. 21, 1859.

DIED.

Capt. and Brevet-Maj. William W. Chapman, Assistant Quartermaster, at Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 27, 1859.

Capt. and Brevet-Maj. Samuel C. Ridgely, Fourth Artillery, at Georgetown, D. C., July 6, 1859.

First-Lieut. Andrew J. Donelson, Corps of Engineers, at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1859.

First-Lieut. Owen F. Solomon, Fourth Artillery, Nebraska Territory, Sept. 27, 1859.

Second-Lieut. Hezekiah H. Garber, Fourth Infantry, at Fort Hoskins, Oregon, Oct. 12, 1859.

Assistant-Surgeon William H. Babcock, at Gainesville, Texas, October, 1859.

DISMISSED.

Second-Lieut. Charles J. Lynde, Fifth Infantry, Sept. 5, 1859.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

Senator Wilson left Washington this afternoon for Massachusetts, having been summoned thither in consequence of sickness in his family.

The Pacific Railroad Bill, which Senator Gwin intends introducing at the earliest opportunity, is the same as reported from the Select Committee, with the amendment made thereto by the Senate just previous to the close of the last session.

The pairing off by some of the members of the House accounts for the reduction of the aggregate, but does not alter the relative vote for Speaker on the first two trials to-day, when Mr. Sherman lacked four of an election. On the last, however, only three were necessary to produce that result, and this was occasioned by the absence of Mr. Reynolds. The thirty-eight votes for Mr. Boteler were cast by nineteen of his own Southern American friends, with George Briggs and eighteen Southern Democrats. Mr. McClernand's twenty-eight votes included all the Illinois Democrats, and some from the South and elsewhere. No other Democrat received more than seven votes. Messrs. Adrain, Horace F. Clark and Riggs voted for John G. Davis, and Mr. Davis voted for Mr. Clark.

The Democratic Senators were again in caucus to-day, on the subject of Public Printer, and, as yesterday, adjourned without making a nomination.

The proposition from Maj. Hartley, who is well known in connection with the manufacture of fire-arms, to establish an armory and manufactory of arms in Richmond, Va., and which has been recommended to the Legislature of that State by Gov. Wise, meets the approval of prominent citizens here. The enterprise is to be under the auspices of a company with a million of dollars capital.

Commander Boggs has been appointed Lighthouse Inspector for the 12th District, *vice* Decamp, detached.

Purser Cunningham has been ordered to the Annapolis station as Purser of the Naval Academy there.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) introduced the Homestead bill, which was read twice.

Mr. Pugh's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, (Dem.,) read an extract from the Dred Scott decision, which he accidentally omitted in yesterday's speech.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to amend the resolution by adding that the Committee on Territories be also instructed to inquire into the propriety of authorizing the people of New-Mexico and Utah to elect all their territorial officials, Executive, legislative, and judicial, in such manner as the Legislatures thereof shall prescribe.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, (Dem.,) moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution, as the Committees were not yet organized, and he wished to speak on the question, but was not in good health to-day.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) liked the suggestion of Mr. Green, for it gave him occasion to throw out a few hints. Looking back at the history of this country down to the present time, he found that no member of the United States Senate had ever been elected President. And he thought the reason for it was the introduction of such resolutions and the making of fillibustering speeches, by which gentlemen were drawn out and made to put their foot in it before they knew where they were going. If this thing were understood it would have the tendency of shortening these debates. Monday will be soon enough to resume the consideration of the subject, as gentlemen will have time for reflection in the interval.

The motion was agreed to, and the subject postponed till next Monday. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) stated that his colleague, Mr. Landrum, was still confined to his room. He could be brought here, but perhaps at the risk of his health. Mr. Taylor asked that some gentleman on the other side would pair off with his colleague.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said they had heard that appeal every day. Was it quite fair to ask a gentleman present to pair off with him? Pairs were usually made by individuals themselves, in cases where both parties had to be absent.

Mr. Taylor replied that the question resolved itself into one of courtesy, and under the circumstances stated it was proper to make a pair. If his appeal were not responded to, he suggested to gentlemen on the Democratic side, that they have recourse to those familiar methods which would have the effect of preventing a vote.

Mr. Grow thought it was bad practice for one side to come into the House and asking the other to offset their absentees.

Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said he had a right to know what policy the Republican side intended to pursue; and whether they intended to take advantage of absentees.

Mr. Grow knew of no understanding among his party on that point, and repeated what he had before said.

The conversation ended by some gentleman saying, when the proper time comes there will be no difficulty in finding a pair for Mr. Landrum.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) made an ineffectual appeal to act on his resolution, proposing the adoption of the plurality rule.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said the question of Slavery was not yet settled, although there seemed an approximation to that end. Different and conflicting views are entertained on the subject, but he was of the number who held that Congress has no jurisdiction under any circumstances whatever over Slavery in the Territories, because it is a domestic institution—the Kansas-Nebraska act giving the people the right to control their domestic institutions in their own way. The position of a portion of the South was that Slavery by the Constitution goes into the Territories, and when there, it is the duty of Congress to protect it by direct legislation; but it was as unsupported by the Constitution as the other doctrine held by the Republicans, namely, that Congress possesses power to exclude Slavery from all our Territories. Whenever gentlemen talk about dissolving the Union they touch the great heart of this nation. There never could be a necessity for the discussion of the question, in the absence of the propriety and feasibility of such measures. He presented the views of Mr. Pinkney of South Carolina, Patrick Henry and others, against the assumed right of a State to secede from the Union, which being the act of the whole people could not be dismembered except by their explicit act. He looked upon this doctrine of secession as an assertion of the "higher law" doctrine. Extreme views came from the extreme North and South, while central portions of this country were conservative. Indiana was one the most conservative States in the Union, as shown in all her past history, and she would never consent that the Ohio River, which washes the southern border, should be the boundary line between two confederacies. He closed with a glowing eulogium on the Union.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New-York, (Dem.,) obtained the floor.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, (Rep.,) desired him to give way that they might proceed to ballot for Speaker.

Mr. Cochrane would occupy the floor but a short time. He would not presume to say that anything he could utter would change the views or actions of gentlemen, but what had been said on the other side merited grave attention. It had been asserted that we are in the midst of a crisis. Evidence had been adduced here day after day to prove that. A series of these convulsions have visited this great country. At one time we heard of an impending crisis at the South, and how to help it; at another an alarming and warlike invasion of a neighboring State. The South, inflamed by these matters, arises and demands that there shall be a stay of this action. He represented a constituency that had always stood for the Union and the Constitution, and on their behalf he declared that whenever a servile insurrection shall arise, the conservative men of the North will be there to suppress it. We will be there in our whole might, as citizens of no one locality, inhabitants of no particular State, but as the proud citizens of the greatest Republic the world has ever seen. He believed that we were on the eve of important events, but he was no alarmist. He had no belief in the disruption of this Union. It is to continue to progress and culminate to its destiny; but yet we were on the eve of an important crisis, and it was idle to attempt to evade this question. He expressed sympathy with those of the South who are in fearful trepidation of the incendiary's torch and the assassin's dagger, but would inform them that there were myriads and myriads at the North in favor of the Union, and there holding meetings to testify their devotion. He denied that these Union meetings were of no account, as had been asserted. They prepare the public mind for action. Whoever may take part as speaker is of no moment; they show that the masses of the people are prepared to sustain the institutions of this glorious country—that they are alive to their importance and ready to stand by them. No, the Union is in no danger. He proceeded to allude to Mr. Seward, the leader of the Republican Party, and quoted from *Paradise Lost* the account of Satan's fall "from morn to noon, from noon to dewy eve," as applicable to him. He referred to Mr. Corwin's speech the other day, and quoted from the *Tribune* to show that Mr. Corwin is regarded as crotchety. He then asked the Clerk to read Mr. Clark's resolution relative to the unfitness of an endorser of Helper's book to be Speaker.

Some delay occurred while the Clerk was finding it.

Mr. Stanton—I will ask that the resolutions of the Utica Convention may also be read. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cochrane—If the gentleman desires to hear them, he can procure them elsewhere.

Mr. Clark's resolution was then read. Mr. Cochrane said the resolution was not sufficiently comprehensive The doctrines of Helper's book could be proved to be the doctrines of the Republican Party, and if their indorsement proves a man unfit for the duties of the Speakership, all who subscribe to those doctrines are equally unfit to hold the destines of this country within charge. He alluded to John Brown's invasion, and inquired what was the cause of that enterprise. At first it was charged on Mr. Seward that it was the logical effect of his "irrepressible-conflict" doctrines. His friends say that was only a figure of rhetoric—that he means a conflict of ideas, and that he cannot be held responsible for physical violence. Mr. Cochrane then read several extracts from Helper's book, explicitly recommending physical violence for the extirpation of Slavery. This language was addressed to the passions, and was intended to inflame prejudices. It was there unmistakably asserted that the institution of Slavery must be exterminated by some physical power, as that which cast off the yoke of Great Britain, and gave these Colonies their freedom in the Revolution. The alternative, then, is, that unless the slaves are immediately and totally emancipated, a resort must be had to violence. He read the names of Messrs. Seward, Greeley, Giddings and others, members in full communion with the Republican Party, to show that that party indorsed the doctrines of Helper's book. The Republicans were responsible for its circulation throughout the North, and in some portions of the South. The Compendium of that book was made with the view of carrying the Presidential election, and the Republican Party has consented to Abolitionism as of its principles. The Democrats stand on the principles on which they have always stood. They stand on the principles of the Constitution, and will defend it from assaults from any quarter. Whatever were the feelings of the South, they will protect and support them in every right. No crisis can approach which will paralyze the arm of the Democracy of the North. They will stand, and have stood firm by their fellow Democrats all over the Union.

A call of the House was made preliminary to taking a vote for Speaker.

The following is the result:

	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.	3d Ballot.
Mr. Sherman	111	110	109
Mr. Boteler	39	43	38
Mr. McClernand	21	25	28
Mr. Barksdale	15	10	—
Scattering	34	24	49
Total	228	226	223
Necessary to a choice	115	114	112

The House then adjourned.

Felonious Assaults.—Andrew Rogers and James Derrick were brought before Justice Connolly, at the Tombs, yesterday morning, charged by John Brothers, of No. 21 Baxter-street, with having committed an unprovoked assault on him. He alleged that Rogers struck him a violent blow with a pitchfork, and that Derrick followed up the attack with a cart-rung. Each of the accused was committed in default of $500 bail. Charles Jackson was also locked up, on a charge of having cut Mary Francis, at No. 65 Park-street, in the face, with a razor, during a violent altercation.

CHARACTERISTICS.

A Pair of Hoosier Portraits from the Senate Gallery—Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, and his Speech—Varieties.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 19, 1859.

John A. Logan, of Illinois, whose maiden speech and maiden clash with Mr. Kellogg from the same State, attracted some attention a week since, is a very young man, certainly not over 28 years of age, and he is deemed to be on the Democratic side one of the most rising members. Very Indian in his appearance—about the size and build of Erastus Brooks, and very much resembling that gentleman—Mr. Logan has blue-black hair, profuse, glossy and of a thick fibre; fine dark eyes, set widely apart and full of animation; regular features and white teeth, shown to good advantage by a brown skin; and a form of head singularly high and long from brow to base, though not quite broad enough to be in good proportion. His voice is a strong clear tenor—its fault being the Western one of monotonous vigor. By all except Isaac N. Morris, of his own State and faith, Mr. Logan is regarded as an able and faithful ally of Judge Douglas; but Morris remains strong in a dyspeptic faith that Jno. A. McClernand and John A. Logan have been bought over by the Administration; and Mr. Morris is therefore now soliciting, in a dreary but persevering way, his colleague, James C. Robinson, to join him in an attempt to save Philip B. Foulke to the Douglas interest—Mr. Foulke also, according to Morris, being under heavy temptations from the White House, and in danger of falling from the path of political grace. Be these things as they may, however, Logan, McClernand and Robinson are very active each evening at the Douglas Rooms, on the Avenue, franking Douglas documents to all parts of the Union, and receiving independent Douglas delegations from all States and sections. The rooms are hospitable, well-furnished, in a good location, and all are welcome there who can give the Anti-Lecompton shibboleth.

It being expected that the President would send in his Message to-day to the Senate, the interest heretofore felt in the House of Representatives rather flagged, and many hundreds transferred their seats of observation from the galleries under which are contested the rival claims of Boocok, Gilmer and Sherman, to the Reporters' Gallery, looking down upon the more august assemblage of Senatorial wisdom.

Senator Pugh, of Ohio, who had the floor this morning, is a young man, probably not over 37 or 39 years of age, of middle height and gracefully built, with a full, broad forehead; small, sharply-chiseled features; gray eyes, large and deeply set; very light brown beard, trimmed closely to the face, and dark brown hair, with an agreeable tendency to curl and ripple round the edges. He is a fluent and closely logical speaker, having rather a conversational than rhetorical tone in his remarks; and it is widely regretted here in both Houses—by all, in fact, except by the close corporation of Senators who control the Senate Committees—that he has failed to obtain a re-election. Always a moderate and conservative man, Pugh has of late found himself forced into hostility to Lecomptonism; and that part of his speech to-day in which he denounced the removal of Douglas from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories produced a deep sensation. He called attention to the fact that the Chairmanship of every important Senate Committee is now in possession of a Southern man,—the fact being, though Pugh did not so state it, that Gwin, Mason, Slidell, Clay and Hunter form an inside Senatorial clique, always having control of the Vice-President, and being at all times able to conciliate sufficient votes to carry out their own plans by giving all sorts of minor, jobbing, "Private-Bill Committees" to the floating Northern material, commonly to be found at command of the South for such or the like considerations.

It soon becoming clear that the President's Message would not be sent in to-day, the tide of interest reflowed towards the Lower House, where it was thought just possible that a Speaker might be elected by a combination on some new man,—Miles Taylor, of Louisiana,—which had been actively canvassed on last Saturday night and during yesterday. But the House was under a Mississippi nightmare,—Mr. Orso R. Singleton, of that State, having obtained the floor at the opening of the proceedings, for the serious and solemn delivery of a disunion speech.

Mr. Singleton has been in the House during two preceding terms, and is a man of average height, about forty years of age, with a curved nose, long face wholly destitute of beard or whisker, prominent cheek bones, light eyes and eyebrows of no particular significance, and sleek brown hair. In his beardless cheeks, mode of dress, and hair arrangement, it is not difficult to detect an imitation of Jefferson Davis; while, in his political sentiments, he would appear a faithful though humble follower of the great Mississippian secessionist. Mr. Singleton, whenever he gets excited—which is towards the close of every sentence—utterly exceeds the range of his voice, and breaks into a scream. He wished it to be understood that Mississippi "favors the expansion of Slavery—inside the Union if it *can* be done; outside of the Union if it *must*." Sooner than stand any chance of having Slavery restricted, he was in favor of "immediate separation." This brought John A. Logan to his feet, who protested in behalf of Illinois against such doctrines, stating that the Democracy which he (Mr. Logan) represented would "sustain the nominee of the Charleston Convention, be he from the East, West, North or South, and wholly regardless of his political convictions."

Horace F. Clark, of New-York, also rose, and whether by design or from accident, addressed Mr. Singleton as "the gentleman from Mexico"—a happy hit, or lucky blunder, which produced roars of laughter—bringing forcibly before the House the disunion position which Mr. Singleton occupied. The views put forward to-day by Singleton are the more to be regretted, because of the conservative and excellent record which that gentleman had earned in the past. He was always reckoned a very moderate man for a Mississippian, and, it is said, stands as a prominent pillar of the Southern Orthodox Church. He certainly quoted Scripture enough to support this rumor; but his boast that every boy in his State "over twelve years of age had a shot-gun, and would know how to use it" in a contest with the Republicans, had a decidedly carnal and church-militant sound.

Miles Taylor, of Louisiana, on whom it has been proposed to unite all the Anti-Republican forces, is a very venerable looking, elderly gentleman, with a bald forehead, short white hair, florid complexion, dark hazel eyes, framed under a large perceptive ridge, cleanly shaven cheeks, a firm mouth, and is of about the middle height, with a nervous and laborious cast of figure. He is a lawyer, standing at the head of his profession in Louisiana; and though a Democrat, claims to have, and has always exercised in the past, an independent judgment. His character is highly esteemed, both in the House, where the present is his third session, and at home, where his talents, manliness and benevolence have been the subject of remark for forty years. His voice, though not powerful, is very clear and sweet, and his conciliatory manners have always a marked effect in allaying the agitation of younger members. To-day he spoke a few words during the roll-call for ballot, entreating some Republican to pair off with a friend who was too ill to attend, but who would rather appear than that his party should lose a vote at this important crisis. The request was promptly and generously complied with by Luther C. Carter, of New-York, who professed himself willing to accommodate the friend spoken of by Mr. Taylor, and so the sick man was left at home to pursue his recovery unharassed.

NOBODY.

[Advertisement.]

OVERCOATS AT EVANS'.

Handsome Black Cloth Overcoats	$5 to 10
Fine Black Cloth Overcoats	12 to 18
Esquimaux Beaver Overcoats	15 to 18
Moscow Beaver Overcoats	10 to 18
Blue, Black and Brown Castor Beavers	10 to 20
Fur Beaver Overcoats	9 to 12
Excellent Pilot Overcoats	6 to 12
Mixed Beavers, Cassimere, Melton and other Overcoats	4

66

At Evans' & Fulton-street.

68

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,

NEW STYLES, FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

John Foley, Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Almost an Escape from Death.—The link which Cook and Coppic severed, in their attempt to escape death, is gazed at by crowds now, every day, at Barnum's Museum. It is a great curiosity, amongst all the rest. This afternoon and evening, a stirring drama and a laughable farce are presented at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment is invaluable for every description of sore and ulcer, burns and scalds, eruptions and all other skin diseases; sprains and dislocations, stiff joints, contracted sinews and rheumatism, whether they result from accident, disease or maltreatment.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Truth recently everybody was compelled to use poisonous, pile-producing paper in the water-closet. Gayetty's Medicated Paper is now universally used. It is a great comfort, and the medication (harmless to the healthy) cures and prevents piles. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents.

For sale by all Druggists, and at the dépôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Gallery, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Holiday Presents.

Ivorytypes, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also Imperial Photographs, Miniatures, Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 20.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90½	
3,000	do	90¾	
13,000	Virginia St. 6s	93¾	
8,000	Missouri St. 6s	83¾	
7,000	do	83¾	
4,000	N. Car. St. 6s	96¾	
4,000	California St. 7s	86	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	91¾	
1,500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	100	
2,000	Erie R. 1st M. bs.	92½	
1,000	Erie R. 2d m.b.ex.	91¾	
1,000	Erie R. 3d M. '83.	80	
7,000	Erie R. C. B. '71.	28¾	
2,000	Erie R. C. B. '82.	29	
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	81½	
10,000	do	b60	81¾
1,000	Mich. So. 1st M. B.	70	
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	88¾	
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	84¾	
4,000	LaC. & M. L. G. Bs.	14¾	
50	Phoenix Bank	109	
40	Gotham Bank	93¾	
50	Penn. Coal Co	83	
290	do		83¼
450	N. Y. Cen. R.	b60	78
400	do	s10	77¾
360	do		77¾
800	do	s10	77¾
25	do	s60	77¾
450	do	b60	77¾
450	do	b30	77¾
400	do	s30	77¾
100	do	s60	77¾
370	do		77¾
50	do	s3w	77¾
125	Erie Railroad		8¾
100	do		8¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.	b60	41¾
425	do	s60	41¾
50	do	b60	41¾
700	Harlem Railroad		9
38	Harlem R'd Pref.		34
10	Second-av. R.		100½
200	Reading Railroad		41¾
200	Mich. Cen. R.	b30	39
7	do		38¾
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s60	17
50	do		17¼
50	do	b30	17¼
25	do		17¾
50	Panama Railroad		134¼
75	do		134½
50	do	s4.	134½
100	do		134
50	do	s30	134
300	do	s60	133⅝
50	Ill. Cen. R.	s30	58¾
200	do	s60	58
500	do		58¾
200	do	s30	58¾
300	Gal. & Chic. R.		66¾
100	do	s30	66¼
100	do		66¾
100	Cl. & Toledo R.		18¾
100	Ch. & R. I. R.	b30	63
50	do		62¾
25	do	s60	62¾
100	Pacific Mail S. Co.		76¾
100	do	b60	77

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90¾	
1,000	do	90¾	
3,000	Virginia St. 6s	93¾	
28,000	do	s15	93¾
1,000	Goshen Br. Bs.		56
45	Am. Ex. Bank		98¾
850	N. Y. Cen. R.		77¾
250	Reading R.	s60	41
100	do		41¾
200	Hud. River R.	s60	41
250	do		41
100	do	s60	40¾
5	Mich. Cen. R.		38¾
50	do		39
100	Clev. & Tol. R.		18¾
350	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.		17
50	do	b30	17
200	do	s60	16¾
75	Panama R.		133¾
250	Ill. Central R.		58¾
50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		95¾
250	Gal. & Chic. R.		66
100	do	b10	#6
258	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.		62¾
150	do	b30	62¾
100	do	b60	62¾
100	do	b10	62¾
100	do	s60	62¾
50	do		62¾
100	do	b60	63

TUESDAY, Dec. 20—P. M.

The Stock Market was further depressed today about ¼ ₱ cent. on the Railway Share-list, and the sales at the Second Board were the lowest on New York Central and most of the Western Stocks reported for six or eight weeks past. At the very close after the printed list, there was a partial improvement in prices and a steadier feeling; New York Central, 77⅞@77½, after selling at 77¼ ₱ cent. as against 77⅞@77⅞ at the close yesterday. The continued weakness in this stock and the slow recovery of the Street from the surprise created by the action of the Board of Directors last week, sensibly affect the Western and other Roads on the non-dividend list, and at the same time emboldened new contracts ahead, even at the comparatively low prices, on the calculation of a further decline. As usual, the speculators in and around the Ex. change run into extremes as *short* sellers, and already the line of contracts in Central, made since last Wednesday, on from 3 to 60 days' time to the seller, is understood to be as large, if not larger, as when the price stood above 80 ₱ cent. Galena, Rock Island, Illinois Central, both the Michigan Stocks and Toledo, were all weaker today, and the depression partially extended to Reading, Hudson River and Erie. Much remark is made upon the failure of the dealings in Illinois Central to respond to the recent English advices. The price of the Scrip shares, this evening, is 58¼ ₱ cent., equal with exchange to 44 discount in London, whereas the latest sale from that side is called 39 discount. Erie shares are also lower on this side by $3. The common or convertible Bonds of the Company were in some demand to-day, at 28½@29 ₱ cent., and the Second and Third Mortgages firm again, at 92½ for the former and 80 for the latter. It is now deemed important that the holders of the common Bonds of 1862-71-75, who have no mortgage security, should come into the plan for reorganization under the Trusteeship of Messrs. Bancroft Davis and Dudley S. Gregory, before the New Year, as these gentlemen cannot be expected to assume responsibilities, on behalf of creditors who have not indicated their assent to the terms of the plan. No assessment or money contribution is required, but simply the signification of a purpose to participate in the new Company, after formal foreclosure of the old, as preference stockholders. In reference to the retirement of the floating debt since the plan was proposed, by the sale or pledge of $1,000,000 fourth mortgage, at 40 ₱ cent., to be taken back in twelve months at 50 ₱ cent., we understand that the difference in rate, amounting to $100,000, is the consideration for the money advanced—the coupons of 1860, amounting to $70,000, enuring to the Company when the Bonds are redeemed. The Bonds of the New-York Central and Hudson Companies were again in demand, and at full rates. Illinois Centrals steady at 84¾ ₱ cent. Panama shares close ½ ₱ cent. lower, 133¾ ₱ cent., in sympathy with the remainder of the Share list. The Board of Directors this afternoon declared the usual half-yearly Dividend of 6 ₱ cent. The earnings of the Road in November are placed at $240,000, against $140,000 same month last year. State Stocks were about same as yesterday in price, with a demand for Virginias at 93¾ ₱ cent. The new Loan of the State of New-York for $2,500,000 was awarded at Albany to-day in a six ₱ cent. stock, interest payable quarterly, the bids ranging about 103 for the six year stock, 105 for the twelve year, and 107 and over for the long stock, redeemable in 18 years.

The Money Market, among the Brokers today, felt somewhat the various preparations making for closing up the accounts of the Old Year, and Loans at call were in request at 6 ₱ cent., and in some cases 7 ₱ cent., where there was an understanding as to notice of repayment. As sometimes happens before steamer day, the private bankers were not as free lenders as usual. Discounts were steady at 7 ₱ cent., and some of the leading Banks accommodated their dealers liberally. The increased line on the weekly return this morning was mainly with three or four of this class of Banks, whose Specie averages were fully maintained.

The business in Exchange for the *Persia* tomorrow was a fair one, though not equal to the Cunarder from Boston last week, at 109¼@⅜ on London, and f.5.17½@f.5.16¼ on Paris. The *Persia* takes only $100,000 in Specie. The Export of Produce direct from New-York foots $2,112,000 this week, against $1,140,000, same week last season.

The Minnesota State interest on the 8 ₱ cent. State Bonds proper, will be paid 1st January at the Bank of the Republic.

The Seventh Ward Bank has declared its usual half-yearly dividend of 7 ₱ cent.

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisements, which appear elsewhere in this paper, relating to the affairs of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company.

The *Evening Journal* says: "The following were the bids for the three $800,000 loans to-day. They were all on the basis of 6 ₱ cent., except in the two cases indicated. The awards were not made when we went to press:

		Loan payable, 1866.	Loan payable, 1872.	Loan payable, 1877.
Luke Hitchcock	$103.03	$5,000	—	—
L. Higinbotham	106.51	—	—	$5,000
Silas Bronson	102.15	25,000	—	—
Silas Bronson	102.85	25,000	—	—
J. W. Allen	104.03	5,000	—	—
J. W. Allen	106.03	—	$5,000	—
J. C. Green	107.00	—	—	300,000
J. C. Green	107.00	—	—	300,000
Caleb G. Loring	104.00	—	25,000	—
Caleb G. Loring	106.00	—	—	25,000
Thompson Bros	103.05	586,000	—	—
Thompson Bros	102.55	200,000	—	—
Thompson Bros	102.05	200,000	—	—
Thompson Bros	105.05	—	50,000	—
Thompson Bros	104.55	—	200,000	—
Thompson Bros	104.05	—	200,000	—
Thompson Bros	106.05	—	—	50,000
Thompson Bros	105.55	—	—	100,000
Thompson Bros	105.05	—	—	100,000
Jos. Lawrence	103.85	50,000	—	—
Jos. Lawrence	104.55	—	50,000	—
Jos. Lawrence	105.16	—	—	150,000
F. Clark	107.25	—	—	50,000
Ward & Co	106 01	—	—	50,000
Ward & Co	107 06	—	—	50,000
W. H. Bergh	100.81	10,000	—	—
W. H. Bergh	101.11	10,000	—	—
W. H. Bergh	101.37	10,000	—	—
W. B. Bergh	101.61	10,000	—	—
W. B. Bergh	101.81	10,000	—	—
W. H. Bergh	102.11	5,000	—	—
W. H. Bergh	102.82	5,000	—	—
W. H. Bergh	102.61	5,000	—	—
W. H. Bergh	102.81	5,000	—	—
W. H. Bergh	103.04	5,000	—	—
W. W. Fox	102.15	25,000	—	—
W. W. Fox	104.51	—	25,000	—
W. W. Fox	105.51	—	—	25,000
John Sill	102.33	50,000	—	—
John Sill	102.51	50,000	—	—
John Sill	101.00	50,000	—	—
John Sill	103.93	—	75,000	—
John Sill	104.41	—	25,000	—
John Sill	102.00	—	50,000	—
John Sill	105.00	—	—	75,000
John Sill	105.81	—	—	25,000
John Sill	103 00	—	—	50,000
R. H. King	102.65	100,000	—	—
R. H. King	102.51	100,000	—	—
R. H. King	102.31	50,000	—	—
R. H. King	104.80	—	100,000	—
R. H. King	104 68	—	100,000	—
R. H. King	104.56	—	50,000	—
R. H. King	108.95	—	—	100,000
R. H. King	105.80	—	—	100,000
R. H. King	105.56	—	—	100,000
W. H. Haskell	106¾	—	—	25,000
W. H. Haskell	106¾	—	—	25,000
W. H. Haskell	106¾	—	—	25,000
W. H. Haskell	107¼	—	—	25 000
W. H. Haskell	107¼	—	—	15,000
J. L. Learned } Sept.	100.50	—	5,000	—
J. L. Learned } Oct.	100 50	—	—	5,000
J. Knickerbocker	106 00	—	—	5,000
J. Knickerbocker	106¾	—	—	5,000
J. Knickerbocker